The New York Times.

VOL. XLVI...NO. 14,158. NEW YORK, MONDAY, JANUARY 4, 1897.—COPYRIGHTED, 1897, BY THE NEW YORK TIMES COMPANY. PRICE THREE CENTS.

THE NEWS CONDENSED.

Weather for Monday: CLOUDY, possibly SHOWERS, WARMER.

FOREIGN.—The elections for Senators in France yesterday resulted in a general defeat of the Radicals, Moderate Republicans being chosen in almost all the districts where they ran. Germany's new Artillery bill will call for an addition of 177,000,000 marks to the military budget. The new license law of Germany is being resisted by the Exchanges. The Czar of Russia is granting more liberty to his subjects than they have hitherto enjoyed. A grave scandal concerning Crown Prince Rudolph, who committed suicide in 1889, has been suppressed in Austria. Cardinal Guglielmo Sanfelice di Acquavella, Archbishop of Naples, died in Rome yesterday.—Page 5.

Major Winchell of the Salvation Army, who is also a close friend of Ballington Booth, says the tendency is toward a union of this organization with the American Volunteers. He expresses the belief that Gen. William Booth's visit to America this year will serve to bring about the desired result. The Salvation Army has formed a salvage brigade in this city.—Page 2.

Evangelist Moody started the January services at Carnegie Hall yesterday. Great interest was shown. He said collections for November and December had netted a good sum, which will be used for work among convicts. He talked of excuses, and said they began with Adam, and are devil's cradles in which conscience is rocked to sleep.—Page 8.

The joint committee of the Twenty-third and Twenty-fourth Wards has issued an address which will be presented to the Greater New York Commission recommending a plan for the local administration of public works and improvements applicable to all the boroughs of the new city.—Page 2.

The city and harbor were covered with a dense fog for about twenty-four hours, which caused delays in passenger travel and freight transportation, but no accidents were reported. Many vessels were detained outside Sandy Hook and at the entrance to Long Island Sound.—Page 5.

Delegates of the Central Labor Union to the Knights of Labor State Congress, the State branch of the American Federation of Labor, and the Workingmen's State Assembly, that will hold sessions in Albany this month, will try to bring about a consolidation of the bodies.—Page 8.

The New York German-American Non-Sectarian Orphan Dowry Society, which proposes to give dowries to deserving orphans, last night opened its offices at 178 East Seventy-second Street. Its articles of incorporation will be presented to the Supreme Court to-day.—Page 5.

A fierce blizzard prevailed yesterday in the Northwest, extending from St. Paul to the Black Hills and reaching south into Kansas. Missouri, Northern Arkansas, and the Indian Territory were swept by a cold wave which followed heavy and prolonged rainstorms.

Congress will reassemble to-morrow. Interest in the Senate proceedings this week is likely to centre in the debate on Cuba, which may be opened to-morrow morning. The House will consider this week the Loud Postal bill and the Pacific Railroad Funding bill.—Page 2.

Eight of the crew of the sunken Commodore are still adrift on a raft at sea. The Three Friends has sailed in search of them. Twenty of the crew were saved, but one of them was injured while landing, by the capsizing of a boat, and he died soon after.

The New York Legislature will meet Wednesday. After the organization the Governor's message will be read, and the members of the two houses will draw for seats. These matters attended to, the Legislature will adjourn until Jan. 13.—Page 5.

Two young men who had robbed the country residence of Samuel D Babcock, at Riverdale-on-the-Hudson, were arrested on arriving in this city with their plunder. They confessed to robbing other places in the Riverdale district.—Page 5.

The letter carriers held their annual meeting yesterday, and installed the officers of their association. Postmaster Dayton was present, and made an address when he presented a watch to the President of the organization.—Page 3.

It was stated in Cleveland last night that President-elect McKinley hoped to dispose of the principal posts in his Cabinet within a fortnight or three weeks, but that he would not complete the Cabinet before March 1.

A telegram was received in this city from an agent of the Cuban Junta in Jacksonville saying that nine persons who succeeded in leaving the wrecked Commodore are missing, and it is feared that they have been lost.

The steamship Hindoo, which was injured in a collision with the Creole, returned to its pier yesterday. It had sustained injuries below the water line. The Creole waited only for the fog to lift.—Page 2.

A peculiar phenomenon was witnessed at New Orleans yesterday morning. The rays of the sun gave the earth the appearance of being on fire, and a heavy gale followed.

One hundred converted Jews have signed a protest to be presented to the New York Presbytery concerning its refusal to ordain Hermann Warzawalk.—Page 8.

The Brooklyn Aldermen will meet to-day and will probably elect their presiding officer for this year. Jacob Worth will probably name this officer.—Page 6.

Pugilist Duffy, who fell unconscious after a glove contest Saturday night, had not recovered at midnight last night, and, it was believed, was dying.—Page 5.

Patrick Egan, former Minister to Chile, writes a letter in which he denounces the candidacy of Mr. Choate for the United States Senate.—Page 5.

—Prof. Felix Adler delivered a New Year's address before the Society for Ethical Culture.—Page 8.

Arrivals at hotels and out-of-town buyers.—Page 5.
Post Office Notice—Foreign mails.—Page 7.
New Corporations.—Page 5.
Marine Intelligence.—Page 3.
Yesterday's Fires.—Page 5.
Losses by Fires.—Page 5.
Real Estate.—Page 7.
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THE ALABAMA IRON TRADE.

Wonderful Increase in Shipments During the Last Year.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., Jan. 3.—From about one thousand tons in 1895, which were shipped for experiment, the Alabama export iron trade to the Old World increased in 1896 to over 9,500 tons. This amount was sold by the Tennessee Coal, Iron and Railroad Co., and the Woodward Iron Co. also sold a considerable quantity. This extraordinary development commenced last July, and has increased with each month since, December's business being the largest. On the books of one company alone are orders for 27,400 tons, deliverable in January, February, March, and April.

Scarcity of ship room is still impeding delivery. Charleston, Port Royal, Savannah, as well as Pensacola and Mobile, have consignments ready to ship as soon as boat room can be secured.

The total exports of pig iron from the United States for the first ten months of 1896 were only 34,000 tons, in which Alabama iron cut very little figure, shipments of its iron not commencing in any quantity until Oct. 15. One order for ten thousand tons was booked last Monday, and a large number of others are under consideration.

Congressman-elect Davidson Dead.

NEW BRIGHTON, Penn., Jan. 3.—Word reached here to-day that James Johnston Davidson, Congressman-elect from the Twenty-fifth Congressional District of Pennsylvania, died at Phoenix, Arizona, last night. Mr. Davidson was suffering from quick consumption, and went West in the hope of regaining his health

LOSS OF THE COMMODORE

EIGHT OF HER CREW ARE STILL UNACCOUNTED FOR.

Evidence that the Boat Was Sunk Through the Treachery of a Spanish Agent—The Three Friends Going to Search for the Missing.

JACKSONVILLE, Fla., Jan. 3.—The following dispatch, giving an account of the sinking of the filibuster steamer Commodore, was received from Datona at 11 o'clock to-night:

"About 10 o'clock Friday night, a suspicious leak was discovered in the fireroom, and Capt. Murphy immediately started the pumps, which undoubtedly had been tampered with, as they were in working order when Capt. Murphy and Chief Engineer Redigan left watch at 8 o'clock.

"The fires were extinguished, and the boat came to a standstill about sixteen miles from Mosquito Light.

"Capt. Murphy took full charge of the handling of the ship, while the first mate superintended the launching of the boats.

"The Cubans took possession of the big boat and loaded it with baggage, so that only twelve men left the tug in it.

"They reached shore at 4 o'clock Saturday, and left for Jacksonville.

"The second boat was occupied by six Cubans, and the empty boat washed ashore at Fort Orange last night.

"The third boat to leave the craft's side was filled with Americans, leaving a ten-foot dingy for Capt. Murphy's use, who refused to leave the ship until all were saved.

"C. B. Montgomery, the steward; Stephen Crane, and William Higgins remained with the Captain, and with him launched the dingy and stood by the tug until 7 o'clock, when the Commodore sank.

"The mate's boat, containing nine Americans, was smashed and the mate, two engineers, six firemen and sailors, were lashed to a raft, which Capt. Murphy attempted to tow ashore, two miles away, but the terrible sea and the northeast gale swept them away.

"The dingy, occupied by the Captain and companions was twenty-seven hours at sea, Montgomery and Crane holding Capt. Murphy's overcoat as a sail until the beach was sighted.

"High seas were breaking a half mile from shore.

"Montgomery, Crane, and Murphy were washed to the beach, where citizens provided them with medical attendance. Higgins was killed by the overturning of the boat, which made ten Americans and six Cubans lost.

"There is no doubt that a traitor did the work of scuttling, and then tampered with the pumps, as they were working perfectly at 8 o'clock.

"The suspected man was saved, and a thorough investigation will be made to-morrow."

The owners of the Three Friends made an effort to get out Saturday to go to the relief of the shipwrecked crew, but permission was not received from Washington until this afternoon at 5 o'clock, five hours after it had been requested. Capt. Montcalm Broward has command of her, and a picked crew attends him. The tug left the harbor to-night, and is expected to arrive in the neighborhood of the wreck within six hours.

In the event the missing men are found or something definite has been learned about them, a signal has been arranged to notify the Captain of the Three Friends.

A Conference in Spain.

MADRID, Jan. 3.—The Hon. Hannis Taylor, the American Minister, had a long conference to-day with the Duke of Tetuan, Minister of Foreign Affairs. The subject of the conference has not been divulged.

NEWS AT CUBAN HEADQUARTERS.

Belief that Treachery Was Practiced and the Boat Scuttled.

A telegram was received in this city yesterday from Agent Huau of the Cuban Junta in Jacksonville, saying that eight persons who succeeded in leaving the wrecked filibuster Commodore Saturday morning were still missing, and there are fears that they have been lost.

Agent Huau also stated that he had received a telegram from C. B. Montgomery of Connecticut, who was on the steamer, declaring positively that he knew the foundering of the Commodore was the result of treachery on the part of some one who accompanied the expedition in the interest of Spain.

This confirms the suspicion of the members of the Junta in this city, who believe that the Commodore was scuttled. One of them said:

"The report that the expedition was a valuable one is a mistake. We sent the Commodore out with a very small cargo of arms and ammunition on board to test the possibility of being able to ship arms to Cuba openly. I do not believe that all the material on board is worth more than $5,000, and the greater part of this may be saved."

A Consumptive Commits Suicide.

CHICAGO, Ill., Jan. 3.—With no hope of recovering from the ravages of consumption, and despondent beyond endurance, Fred Carter, the young son of Postmaster Carter of Mound City, Ill., committed suicide last night. He put poison in soda water, which he procured in a saloon. A few hours later his body was found on a porch in the rear of 381 West Van Buren Street. Not long after the body had been found, a registered letter, containing money, addressed to young Carter, was received at his boarding place, 118 Centre Avenue. It was from his father, and had been expected for several days. It is said its delay was the cause of much anxiety to the sick youth.

To be Broken Up for Junk.

BOSTON, Jan. 3.—The steamer City of New York, formerly one of the Norwich Line steamers, which was towed here from New London, will be broken up for junk. She will be taken to Nut Island, where she will be beached and burned for the old iron.

Honored by Chicago University.

CHICAGO, Jan. 3.—John D. Rockefeller, Marshall Field, and Martin A. Ryerson have received the highest distinction within the gift of the University of Chicago. They were made honorary members of the University Congregation last night at its first quarterly dinner.

PHILIPPINE REBELS BEATEN.

Engagements in Which Many Were Killed by the Spanish Troops.

MADRID, Jan. 3.—Queen Regent Christina and the Government have sent messages to Gen. Polavieja, Captain General of the Philippine Islands, congratulating him upon his great victory over the insurgents on the heights of Cacaron, Province of Bulacan.

In the first engagement, the loss of the rebels was 600 killed. The troops captured a large quantity of munitions of war and a factory in which the rebels had been making cartridges.

While the Spaniards were pursuing the fleeing rebels, it was suspected that the latter, pursuing the method of warfare followed by the Cuban insurgents, would attempt to lead the troops into ambuscade in the dense thicket through which the pursuit led. The troops were therefore ordered to set fire to the bushes in many places in order to drive out any rebels who might be lurking in them. The flames spread with great rapidity, and it was soon learned that the suspicion of an ambuscade was well founded. A large number of the insurgents were in hiding in the bushes, evidently waiting for the troops to pass, when they would have attacked them in the rear. Many of the rebels succeeded in making their escape for the time being, but 200 of them perished in the fire.

In the meantime other Spanish columns had been hurriedly dispatched to outflank the fleeing insurgents, and in this they were successful. The rebels were utterly routed, losing 500 killed. The total insurgent loss was 1,800, 200 in excess of the number given in yesterday's dispatches. These 200 were without doubt those who were burned to death. The Spanish loss was one officer and 26 privates killed. The victory which, it is believed will prove a crushing blow to the insurrection, is hailed everywhere with delight, and Gen. Polavieja's prompt bringing about of results favorable to the Spanish arms is compared with ex-Capt. Gen. Blanco's dilatory tactics, much to the disparagement of the latter.

Gen. Polavieja has confirmed the sentence of death imposed by a court-martial on eleven rebel chiefs, including three priests. They will be shot to-morrow at Manila.

THE CZAR WARNS THE SULTAN.

Tells Him He Will Do Well to Heed the Remonstrances of the Powers.

LONDON, Jan. 3.—The Daily Telegraph will to-morrow publish a dispatch from Constantinople saying that the Czar has sent a message to the Sultan recommending him to most seriously consider the remonstrances and advice of the great powers regarding the reforms necessary for the empire, and adding that if he does not do so he will expose himself to the gravest consequences, even foreign intervention. The Czar further says that the Sultan's acceptance of this advice is an indispensable condition to the integrity of his empire and the maintenance of peace.

AN ALLEGED BOY MURDERER.

Released from Custody Before Word Came from Chicago to Hold Him.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 3.—A few days before Christmas two boys, giving the names of James Hagen and Edward Burns of New York, were arrested here for picking pockets. Hagen was identified as a boy who had served time on Blackwell's Island for picking pockets in New York, but nothing was learned of the Burns boy. Both boys were convicted and sentenced to two years' imprisonment in the Huntingdon Reformatory.

On Friday a middle-aged woman and a well-dressed young man visited Judge Yerkes, who sentenced Burns, and told him they were the mother and brother of the boy. They said their name was Canover, and that they lived in Chicago, and the woman told the Judge she heard her boy was in prison here, and had come on for him. She made such a piteous plea that yesterday Judge Yerkes had the boy brought into court, and, after giving some good advice, set him free.

Not two hours after the mother and her boy had left the courtroom, a telegram came from Chicago saying that Edward Burns was wanted there for murder. The Chicago dispatch contained no details, but the police here think the boy is the one wanted, but they have been unable to get any trace of him or his mother and brother. The boy is said to be only fifteen years old, and wears knee breeches.

CHICAGO, Ill., Jan. 3.—Vincent Shevlin is the name of the boy who was released yesterday by Judge Yerkes in Philadelphia. Shevlin was sent to the reform school at Pontiac, when eleven years old, and has been in trouble ever since his release. His elder brothers, John and Mike, are members of the notorious Shevlin gang, which is one of the worst that ever infested this city.

Mollie Mott, a well-known thief who served eight years in Joliet Prison, has kept a fence since her release. James Maher, the Shevlins, and other criminals were frequent visitors there, and on the night of Nov. 20 Maher was murdered there in a quarrel. Several of the thieves were arrested by the police for the murder, and one of them declared that Vincent Shevlin fired the shot that killed Maher.

Young Shevlin disappeared after the tragedy and was located in Philadelphia through a photograph sent here by the police of that city. Mrs. Conover is said to be the assumed name of a woman well known to Chicago police.

Scattered His Ashes in the River.

ST. LOUIS, Jan. 3.—Obedient to his aged father's dying request, Ernest Rosen stood over the centre arch of the Eads Bridge yesterday afternoon, opened a vase, and scattered its contents broadcast on the muddy, turbulent waters of the Mississippi River. Carl Rosen, an aged pianomaker, who had long ago retired, died on Dec. 13, at the residence of his son, in this city. When he realized that his end was near, he solemnly abjured his son Ernest to have his body cremated and to scatter his ashes over the bosom of the Father of Waters.

Steel Works to Resume Operations.

JOHNSTOWN, Penn., Jan. 3.—The Johnson Company Steel Motor Works, which have been idle for several weeks, will resume in full next week. This means that several hundred idle men will be put to work. The Cambria Iron Company's open hearth mill will resume operations to-morrow morning, and the steel works, blooming mill, and billet mill will start up Tuesday. This will be good news to a large number of the men who have been out of work off and on during the last seven or eight months.

ALL SALARIES TO BE CUT.

The Illinois Steel Company Complains of Bad Business.

CHICAGO, Jan. 3.—The employes of the Illinois Steel Company were notified yesterday that their wages would be cut Feb. 1. The notice was brought to the 3,500 men at the South Chicago mills early in the day. They were told that the amount of the reduction had not yet been decided upon, but it is generally believed that it will be about 20 per cent.

President Gates said last night that every official and employe would be cut. The salary of every head of department which is now more than $100 per month will be reduced from 15 to 50 per cent.

"This is simply the result of poor business," said President Gates. "During the past year the price of steel rails has been reduced $3 a ton, and this, of itself, means a loss of over $1,000,000 to the Illinois Steel Company."

WHY CHEWING GUM SELLS WELL

Prof. Norton Says It's Because Young Women Are Not Above Barbarism.

BOSTON, Mass., Jan. 3.—Prof. Charles Eliot Norton of Harvard College and John Ward Simpson of New York were the speakers at the annual meeting of the Industrial Art Teachers' Association Saturday. Mr. Simpson discussed "Vital Methods in Art Education." Prof. Norton spoke of "The Teaching of Fine Arts."

He caused considerable of a sensation when he stated that the people had not risen in the last 2,500 years above the best thought of the Greeks. In explanation of this he said:

"Most people have not had the training which would enable them not to be vulgar. Neither they nor their ancestors have had an experience of the refinements of life. Chewing gum has such a large sale because young women have not risen far above barbarism."

Prof. Norton favored familiarity with poetry, and the teaching of drawing as "antidotes to vulgarity."

A WESTERN GIRL OF NERVE.

Marries Her Lover After Her Father Has Shot Him.

WEBSTER CITY, Iowa, Jan. 3.—The fact that her lover, Paul Sutton, had just been filled with buckshot by her father did not deter Mary Hargreaves, a pretty girl of seventeen, from carrying out her intention to marry her choice yesterday.

Sutton worked for Mary's father, a farmer, and the farmhand and the farmer's daughter fell in love. The elder Hargreaves did not fancy the match, but Mary and Paul persisted in their lovemaking, and a week ago Paul was discharged, and warned to keep away. Yesterday Sutton called at the Hargreaves home, and asked to see the daughter. The old man grabbed his shotgun, and told him to leave. Sutton hesitated, and Hargreaves emptied both barrels of his gun into Sutton's shoulder.

Sutton ran to a neighbor, where his wound was dressed. Before the task was completed a note came from the young lady, expressing her sympathy, and promising to meet her lover at any place he might name and be married. The ceremony was performed an hour later at Oakland Valley.

NASHVILLE'S BIG BLAZE.

More Disastrous in Its Results Than at First Reported.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Jan. 3.—The destructive conflagration which visited this city last night at 11:15 o'clock was not well under control before 3 A. M. The fire, by far, was more disastrous in its results than was indicated in last night's dispatches. A series of unfortunate conditions handicapped the Fire Department in its work, and a very strong wind playing from the south made matters much worse.

The falling of a rear wall of the Burns Building caused damage to the extent of $50,000 by crushing through adjacent buildings. A feature of the fire was the fighting from roofs, as few alleys traversed the district. When sufficient pressure was finally secured the department rendered very effective service, though at first it seemed almost helpless.

The origin of the fire is still a mystery. It was first seen in the second story of Lebeck Brothers', the flames bursting from a half dozen windows. No one was in the building at the time, Mr. Lebeck having left with his bookkeeper about an hour before. One of the brothers left on the 8 o'clock train for New York on business. The principal losses are now estimated as follows:

Lebeck Brothers, stock, $125,000; insurance, $90,000. Abernathy, Langham & Shook, $23,000; insurance, $15,000. Burns & Co., $50,000; insurance, $30,000. Lieckhardt & Co., $25,000; fully covered by insurance. Trecy & Co., $15,000; insurance, $8,000. Brandon Shoe Company, $8,000; insurance, $5,500.

THREW THE COFFIN OUT.

An Electric Car Strikes the Wagon of an Undertaker.

CHICAGO, Jan. 3.—The spectacle of the dead body of a child which had rolled from a splintered coffin into the gutter, near Ninetieth Street and the tracks of the Calumet Electric Railway, was witnessed this morning at 9 o'clock. The accident was the result of a collision between a trolley car and the buggy of an undertaker, in which the coffin with its little corpse reposed. The occupants of the buggy were Undertaker Szenski of 8,439 Ontario Avenue and Stephen Escheneski, father of the dead child, of 8,253 Ontario Avenue.

The undertaker and Escheneski were on their way to a Polish cemetery near Hammond, Ind. At Eighty-ninth Street and Ontario Avenue the horse became frightened, and the driver was unable to stop it. The horse approached the corner at a dead run and dashed in front of a rapidly moving electric car, coming from the opposite direction. In a minute the dashboard of the car struck the hind wheels of the buggy. The shock threw the coffin nearly fifteen feet from the place of the accident. When it struck the ground the lid was broken off, and the little babe's body rolled into the street.

The car had stopped almost immediately after striking the buggy, and the excited passengers got off to offer their assistance. Szenski and Escheneski had their clothes torn, and were covered with mud from head to foot, but no bones were broken.

Secretary Carlisle in the City.

Secretary John G. Carlisle, accompanied by his son, W. K. Carlisle, came quietly to this city late last night. He went to the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

GOSSIP OF THE CABINET

PRINCIPAL PORTFOLIOS TO BE DISPOSED OF SOON.

Sherman's Friends Urging that He Be Appointed Secretary of State—Not Known that He Would Accept the Place.

CLEVELAND, Jan. 3.—It was stated to-day that Major McKinley hoped to dispose of the principal posts in his Cabinet in a fortnight or three weeks, but that the Cabinet, as a whole, would not be completed till March 1.

It is possible that during Major McKinley's present visit to Cleveland Mr. Hanna will come to some decision about his relation to the next Administration. His course, however, to a considerable degree, will be determined by whether Senator Sherman shall be selected as a member of the Cabinet. Senator Sherman's friends in many parts of the country are urging that he should accept the portfolio of State, if it should be offered him, and some of them are representing to Major McKinley that Senator Sherman would make an excellent Secretary of State, and one whose manifest fitness for the position would strongly impress the country.

Mr. Hanna apparently wants to go to the Senate, but he hardly will get there if Senator Sherman shall not go into the Cabinet.

Senator Cullom of Illinois was here to-day, and spent two hours with Major McKinley this morning. He said the opinion prevailed among Senators that Mr. Sherman, while perhaps not quite willing to go into the Cabinet, seemed to regard the proposition with less disfavor than formerly. Senator Cullom said he had no desire at this time to leave the Senate, and that he was not to be considered a Cabinet possibility. It is his belief that Illinois may not be represented in the Cabinet at all.

Senator Cullom said the impression existed among his colleagues in the United States Senate that Mr. Allison would not be inclined to give up his present career to accept a Cabinet portfolio. Mr. Cullom hoped, however, the Iowa Senator would succeed Mr. Carlisle as Secretary of the Treasury.

A good deal of speculation about the New England member of the Cabinet has been heard in the last day or two, both here and in Canton. If Mr. Dingley remains at the head of the Committee on Ways and Means, another man from his section of the country will be invited to accept a Cabinet position. The names of Senators Proctor of Vermont and Lodge of Massachusetts are discussed not a little.

It is said that if a Secretary of State is not chosen from New York, Cornelius N. Bliss will have a place in the Cabinet.

Major McKinley expects to set to work on his inaugural address to-morrow morning, and to finish it by the end of the week, if the office seekers do not take up too much of his time. He feels that the time between now and the inauguration is very short. He said this evening there would be so much to do that the few weeks remaining to him would slip by very swiftly.

BRYAN REGARDED AS A BOSS.

Complaint that He Is Trying to Run the Nebraska Legislature.

LINCOLN, Neb., Jan. 3.—It is said here that Bryan is organizing the Legislature which will begin its session to-morrow. The complaints do not come from the Populists so much as from the silver Democrats.

"It seems," said a silver Democrat, "a man must have been graduated from Bryan's law office to have any show for employment by this Legislature. Same with women.

"'Tommy' Allen came through from Bryan's law office into the Post Office; Miss Myrtle Shreve, sale contract clerk in Wolfe's office, was Bryan's stenographer, and now W. F. Schwind, another graduate of the same institution, is sure of the Secretaryship of the Senate. Bryan seems to be running the whole business."

A LONE BANDIT IN CHICAGO.

He Robs Two Men and Then Makes His Escape.

CHICAGO, Jan. 3.—River Forest was terrorized by a lone highwayman last night. The robber was impartial, and stopped every one with whom he came in contact.

He first visited W. E. Boyce, a grocer, at 867 Lake Street, and robbed him of $10. As the bandit was leaving the store he met Herbert E. Chambers and relieved him of a gold watch and 15 cents. The man then ran west in Lake Street. When a few hundred yards from the store he met George Murphy on his way home from the station. Murphy attempted to stop the fleeing man, but quickly changed his mind when a revolver was placed against his head and he was ordered to move out of the way. The highwayman then escaped in the darkness.

The police were notified, but no trace of the robber could be found. Boyce describes the man as six feet tall and heavy. He wore a long black ulster and fedora hat. He made no attempt to conceal his features when robbing Boyce, but placed a handkerchief over the lower part of his face when he left the store. The same night a burglar attempted to break into the homes of George Voras and T. D. Thompson in River Forest, but was frightened away.

Failures at Columbus.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Jan. 3—Turman J. Hutchinson, a druggist, of 941 Mount Vernon Avenue, assigned yesterday to Robert W. Caldwell. No statement of the assets and liabilities was made. Hutchinson, previous to the assignment, gave a chattel mortgage for $1,403 in favor of Joseph C. Hutchinson.

The Franklin Printing Company, capitalized at $15,000, went into the hands of a receiver yesterday on the application of R. L. Polk & Co. The publisher of city directories, D. H. Sowers, was appointed receiver.

Capitol Employes Discharged.

ALBANY, Jan. 3.—Eighteen Democratic employes in the Maintenance Department of the State Capitol have been dropped from the pay rolls of the Department of Public Buildings by Superintendent Easton. Nearly all of them held over from the Democratic administration of Gov. Flower.

EMMA SPRECKELS MARRIED.

Only Daughter of Claus Spreckels, the Sugar Planter.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 3.—Miss Emma Spreckels, the only daughter of Claus Spreckels, the sugar planter, ship owner, and railway promoter, and Mr. Thomas Watson, a well-known broker of this city, were quietly married in San José on Wednesday last.

When Mr. and Mrs. Watson returned to San Francisco last evening the announcement of their union was made public.

STONED A PASSENGER TRAIN.

Three of the Women on Board Injured by the Missiles.

PEORIA, Ill., Jan. 3.—A party of unknown people last evening stoned the incoming passenger train on the Toledo, Peoria and Western road between Canton and Breed's Station.

The missiles smashed nearly all the windows on one side of the train, and injured three of the women passengers.

Miss Spencer, a pension attorney of Washington, was badly hurt by one of the stones and the falling glass. She received medical attention at El Paso and was taken on east.

BOYS FIGHTING REAL BATTLES.

Revolvers Used and Three of the Fighters Wounded.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Jan. 3.—"Cuba," a settlement in the southwest end of the city, has been the scene of a number of pitched battles the last month between two gangs of boys who call themselves Spaniards and Cubans. The Spaniards are about 300 strong and the Insurgents about 200.

The boys are from twelve to twenty years of age. Yesterday afternoon the two armies met, and for half an hour they fought a fierce battle, in which some of them were badly injured. A train of box cars was used by the Insurgents as bulwarks. A number of the boys stationed themselves on top of the cars. They had revolvers and several shots were fired. One boy was shot through the hand, another in the knee, and a third in the head.

A WHOLESALE CONSPIRACY.

Mr. Miller, Charged with Murder, Turns the Tables on His Accusers.

SAN DIEGO, Cal., Jan. 3.—Charles A. Miller, the wealthy American recently arrested and thrown into a Mexican dungeon on a murder charge, has been released on his own recognizance on orders from the General Government.

Mr. Miller was charged by the authorities of Ometepec, State of Guerrero, with the murder of Lieut. Eduardo Zepeda on Oct. 6. The accused has given the most positive proof of his innocence, and has succeeded in turning the tables upon his accusers to such an extent that a rigid investigation is now going on, under the military authorities, unearthing what promises to be a wholesale conspiracy in the State of Guerrero to have Miller done away with and his property divided, besides gigantic frauds against the Government in revenue taxes.

THE EARTH SEEMED ON FIRE.

A Peculiar Phenomenon Followed by a Heavy Gale.

NEW ORLEANS, Jan. 3.—An extraordinary celestial phenomenon was visible here about 7 o'clock this morning. Thick, heavy clouds were rolling, and it was as dark as it was an hour and a half earlier. Suddenly the sky was overcast with a peculiar pinkness and the rays reflected gave the earth the appearance of being on fire.

The remarkable display lasted perhaps ten minutes, but it was startling during its brief existence. The Weather Bureau explains that it was the sun's rays reflected through a certain cloud. It was followed by a fierce gale along the lake front. Persons residing at West End declare that in eleven years they have witnessed no such storm. The people there were much frightened.

The waters of Lake Ponchartrain were driven in and overflowed Spanish Fort and all the roads leading from the city to the lake, in some places reaching a depth of three feet. Nothing has been heard from Mandeville and places on the other side of the lake.

Senator Palmer of Illinois Ill.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Jan. 3.—United States Senator Palmer is confined to his bed and is threatened with pneumonia.

THE WEATHER.

The indications for to-day are cloudy, possibly light showers, and warmer.

The barometer has fallen on the Atlantic coast, in the lake region, and the Upper Mississippi Valley, and risen in all other districts. It is highest north of Montana. The storm which was central in Arkansas yesterday morning has moved directly north, and is now central over Eastern Minnesota. The temperature has fallen decidedly in the Mississippi Valley and risen on the Atlantic coast and in the lake region. Rain has prevailed in the Mississippi Valley and upper lake region, and snow in Minnesota, Iowa, Missouri, South Dakota, and Wyoming. The weather was generally cloudy last night on the Atlantic coast south of New York and was fair in New England. The indications are that light showers will prevail in the Middle Atlantic States and South Atlantic States, with warm southerly winds Monday. Rain or snow is indicated from the lake region southward to the Gulf States, followed by much colder weather and with a cold wave. Generally fair and colder weather is indicated for the Gulf States.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW YORK TIMES's thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	—Weather Bureau.—		—TIMES.
	1896.	1897.	1897.
3 A. M.	41	40	41
6 A. M.	40	38	40
9 A. M.	39	39	41
12 M.	44	40	42
4 P. M.	35	41	43
6 P. M.	30	40	44
9 P. M.	26	38	39
12 P. M.	23	40	41

THE TIMES's thermometer is 6 feet above the street level; that of the Weather Bureau is 285 feet above the street level.

Average temperatures yesterday were as follows:

Printing House Square	41¾
Weather Bureau	40
Corresponding date 1896	32
Corresponding date for last twenty years	33

RAIN, SNOW, AND BLIZZARDS

THE SOUTH AND WEST EXPERIENCING BAD WEATHER.

Floods in Missouri, Northern Arkansas, and Indian Territory Checked by a Cold Wave—Heavy Snows Further North.

ST. LOUIS, Jan. 3.—The heaviest rainstorm of recent years has prevailed throughout Missouri, Northern Arkansas, and Indian Territory during the last thirty-six hours. In many places in Western Missouri the streams are overflowed, and in some places railroads have suffered from washouts. Last night the rain turned to sleet, and to-day a furious snowstorm is raging. The temperature has fallen 40° in Missouri and Eastern Kansas in the last twenty-four hours, and in the latter section a genuine blizzard is sweeping over the country.

At Bagnell, Mo., the Osage River has risen 15 feet, and Warsaw reports a rise of 22 feet, and a repetition of last Winter's flood is feared.

At Osceola the river is out of its banks, and the bottom lands are submerged.

At Fayette the electric light power house is flooded, and the city is in darkness to-night. A number of washouts have occurred on the railroads, and traffic is badly delayed.

In the vicinity of Sedalia every stream is reported out of its banks. The rainfall there continued until this morning, when it turned to sleet, and later in the day a heavy snowstorm set in. At Lamonte and Knobnoster a small cyclone prevailed last night, many trees being uprooted, but no large damage to property has been reported so far.

Webb City reports heavy damage to property by rain and wind. Clinton, Warrensburg, and Shelbina suffered serious damage from the downpour, the rainfall being the greatest since the floods of 1895.

In many places in Western Missouri the mercury has fallen almost to zero, and this drop in temperature will probably result in checking the flood.

In St. Louis a heavy rain has fallen during the past twenty-four hours, but at 7 o'clock to-night it was checked by a decided fall in temperature, and at 9 o'clock the mercury had fallen 35°, and there was a high northwesterly wind.

KANSAS CITY, Jan. 3.—The unprecedented rains of the last three days have been checked by a cold wave, and Kansas is to-night experiencing its first Winter weather. Snow has fallen all day in various parts of the State. At Larned, Kan., snow is piled in drifts 4 to 6 feet deep. Traffic on the Larned-Jetmore extension of the Santa Fé is completely blocked. Travel overland in any direction is almost impossible.

Abilene reports heavy snow, accompanied by a wind reaching the proportions of a blizzard. It is feared loss of cattle will result from the storm, particularly in the western and northern section of the State.

In Northern Arkansas and as far west as Fort Smith rain fell during twenty-four hours up to noon to-day, when it turned to snow, accompanied by a drop of 30° in temperature.

Guthrie, Oklahoma, reports a drop of 60° since last evening, and a severe snowstorm prevails in the western portion of Indian Territory.

OMAHA, Neb., Jan. 3.—There is a blizzard in Nebraska. New Year's Day was a Spring-like and mild, but Friday night the temperature began to fall, and the mercury has continued its descent since. Last evening a snowstorm set in, and it is still general throughout the State. High winds are drifting the snow, and if they continue throughout the night they may make the situation on the plains alarming.

From every section of the State come reports of heavy winds driving the snow in blinding clouds before it so that it is dangerous for anyone to venture out.

BLIZZARD IN THE NORTHWEST.

Extends All the Way from St. Paul to the Black Hills.

ST. PAUL, Minn., Jan. 3.—A blizzard is blowing to-night in this section over an area 400 miles north and south, and 600 miles east and west. Over most of Minnesota it has been snowing from fourteen to twenty hours, and there are from seven to sixteen inches of snow on the ground. The wind is blowing a gale from the North.

The snow is damp and packs so solidly on the railway tracks that it is difficult for the snowplows to work through it. The snow has also made a wreck of telegraph wires to the north and west of St. Paul. All trains are still moving, though some of them are hours late.

South Dakota dispatches say the storm extends as far west as the Black Hills. In the region along the Mission River, from Chamberlain to the North Dakota line, railway trains are having great difficulty in moving, some of them having been abandoned for the night.

The temperature is from 15° to 18° above zero, though at 9 o'clock it was rapidly growing colder. There will be suffering among live stock if the mercury drops to zero.

MURDERED ON THE BIG DITCH.

Many Committed, but No Prosecution Ever Attempted.

CHICAGO, Jan. 3.—When the history of the great drainage channel is written after the stupendous work is completed and the waters of the river are flowing toward the Gulf, there is one chapter which will remain a dark and bloody secret, and which will never figure in the volumes laudatory of the engineers who conceived and the Trustees who carried out the marvelous enterprise. That is the story of the murders which have occurred along the banks of the big ditch so often since the work was undertaken.

Men struck down in the dark, robbed, and butchered, lie buried in unmarked graves in the Potters' Field, and their slayers fearlessly walk abroad. Half a hundred men have been assassinated, according to the story of ex-Coroner McHale, and no man has ever been prosecuted for a murder.

Inquests have been held on such bodies as were found, but there is grave suspicion that many other corpses never received even the slightest recognition at the hands of the authorities. They were hurried away into rough graves or buried forever in the slimy waters of the old canal by the men who struck them down.

Dr. Butler's Condition.

Dr. Butler was reported as being much improved yesterday. The sick man rested much easier yesterday than he has for some days.

Telephony
is the spice
of trade.

EFFECT OF BOOTH'S VISIT

FIRM BELIEF THAT HE CAN UNITE THE TWO ARMIES.

This Is Said to be the Tendency at This Time—New Work of the Salvation Army—A Salvage Brigade Organized.

Officers in the Salvation Army are expecting to see important results during 1897. A great deal of new work has been scheduled for the year. Ideas which have never been tried in this country will be put in force. Some of them will be extremely novel, and the officers feel that they will accomplish a vast amount of good.

The most important news in connection with the army is that Gen. William Booth, the head of the army, is coming from London in the Fall, perhaps in September, to give two months of his time to the work in America.

The greatest of all the projects to be undertaken during the year will be the unification of the Salvation Army and the American Volunteers. On this subject Major W. W. Winchell expressed himself freely and hopefully yesterday to a reporter for THE NEW YORK TIMES.

"Do you believe the Salvation Army and the Volunteers will ever be united?" he was asked.

"I do, indeed!" he exclaimed. "And it may not be so very far off. If Ballington Booth would consent to see his father, the trouble between them would soon be dissipated. If they meet when Gen. Booth comes, I am confident the organizations will be amalgamated. That is the natural and proper thing, and things are really tending toward that end, although the public can see no evidence of the tendency just now."

Major Winchell was a favorite officer under Ballington Booth in the old days. He was married by Mrs. Booth five years ago, his being the first marriage ceremony she ever performed. While he is one of the loyal and active men in the Salvation Army, he corresponds with Ballington Booth and wife, and in a letter to them yesterday he told them he believed that God was pointing the way to a union of the two organizations.

Work will be started on an extensive scale in a hundred new cities by the Salvation Army next month. The cause is going to be pushed as it never has been before. Much of the new work will be special. Major Winchell will go to California in a week or two to organize the social work there. Two farms and some buildings for hospital purposes have been presented to the army there, and he will devote his energies largely to the sick and the unemployed. The Salvation Army people call such work their social work.

In New York the salvage work starts this week. This work is new here. It is to assist the unemployed. The army has the city mapped out by streets or wards, and to men who are willing to earn a living will be furnished pushcarts and they will be sent from house to house collecting old garments, bottles, and such things. Citizens will be canvassed to some extent and urged to assist by giving waste articles to the men. The cartmen will bring the goods they gather to headquarters and will be paid in cash to the full value of what they have secured. Fair wages can be earned in this way by a great many persons.

A salvage brigade is to be organized at once in all the large cities. This involves a great deal of hard work, but the officers who have seen the plan carried to perfection in London and other European cities say that the results are immediate and gratifying.

The last of Major Winchell's special services here before his departure for San Francisco will take place Wednesday night at the army headquarters on West Fourteenth Street. It will be in the nature of a spectacular performance, the Major's address to be suitably illustrated. The idea also is new in this city. His conception of the personality of the devil will be shown. The Major explains that he believes in a personal devil, and believes that this devil has an army. It is to fight this force that the Salvation Army exists. In the address he will illustrate pride by means of a fashionable bonnet. Doubt will be illustrated by a picture of Ingersoll. A revolver will be shown when the suicide theory is discussed.

The army has a collection of whisky bottles furnished by reclaimed drunkards. These are called the trophies of war, and will be shown in connection with the Major's remarks on drink. Gossip will be illustrated by a long tongue. The finale will be the burning of Satan in effigy with fires of various colors.

MRS. BOOTH ON PRISON LABOR.

Without It a Long-Term Sentence Is Often One of Death.

Mrs. Ballington Booth, in the course of an address at the Presbyterian church at Fourteenth Street and Second Avenue yesterday afternoon, took occasion to protest against the action of the State authorities in taking employment away from the convicts in the State prisons and penitentiaries.

She said her experience convinced her that convict life was made easier by work, which prevented the wreck of many a body and mind. Confinement without work was harder the more intellectual the prisoner was, and the absence of some regular occupation would produce insanity in many cases, making the convict a permanent charge on the State. A long sentence without work, she thought, was practically a sentence of death, which she did not understand how humane Judges would find it possible to impose.

His Clothes Stolen Twice.

Part of the wardrobe of Abraham Baynard, a patriarchal old colored man of 549 West Fifty-ninth Street, consists of two suits of clothes, one overcoat, and two pairs of trousers, all valued at $45. "Dey ain't so awful good," he told Police Magistrate Mott yesterday morning at Yorkville Court, "but 'pears ter me dey tempts folks pow'fully." Two months ago Baynard's nephew stole the clothes and is now serving two years' imprisonment for the crime. The clothes were then recovered, but on Dec. 21 John Hines, white, of 329 East Forty-seventh Street, repeated the theft. It was not until Saturday that the clothes were found. Hines was committed in default of $3,000 bail.

To Pay a Penalty for Dining

Is rather hard, isn't it? Yet how many are compelled to do this after every meal. Dyspepsia, that inexorable persecutor, never ceases to torment of its own volition, and rarely yields to ordinary medication. But tranquility of the stomach is in store for those who pursue a course of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters. This fine corrective also remedies malarial and kidney complaints, rheumatism, constipation, biliousness, and nervousness.

LOOKING FOR A STARTER.

No Selection of This Important Racing Official Yet Made.

No one has as yet seemed able to find a way out of the most troublesome of all the racing problems that The Jockey Club has left to deal with. That is the selection of a starter for the tracks next season. Perhaps every one has settled down to the conclusion that Pettingill, who occupied the place at the end of last season, after Flynn and Clarke had been thrown over, will be allowed to continue to start the horses next Summer. But there is so much opposition to him that this will hardly be the case.

A year ago at this time a clique of writers on racing topics were busy booming one Flynn of New Jersey, a graduate from the Legislature of that State, and also of the particularly unsavory race track at Gloucester. These writers are not at present creating public opinion for some favorite for the position. Possibly they have not agreed as to which of the starters at the disreputable merry-go-round tracks in Maryland, one set of which is run by Thompson, the "Duke of Gloucester," and the other by a coterie of Philadelphia gamblers, is the most worthy successor to Flynn.

The amount of starting timber at command is exceeding small. Aside from Pettingill, who is honest, so far as that goes, and who has no female incumbrances, as did Flynn, to create an open scandal, the only thoroughly competent and available man at hand seems to be Chris J. Fitz Gerald, who, as clerk of the scales, has served The Jockey Club faithfully. If faithful service counts for anything he has earned the position. There has never been a breath of scandal of any sort against him either as a writer on racing topics, as clerk of the scales, or as a starter at any of the tracks which he has served. Mr. Fitz Gerald is at New Orleans this Winter, starting on a track that is probably as trying as any that a man ever had to manage fields of horses over, and horsemen say that a better starter could not be asked for.

A "gentleman starter" after the English fashion seems to be out of the question, for the reason that there is no man available who would accept the post. William H. Sands, who is the best possible man that could be obtained, is a horse owner, and is too devoted to golf to give up that sport to serve as a starter. "Tommy" Hitchcock, perhaps the next best man, is an owner of jumpers, and therefore could not act. Foxhall Keene, who would be an excellent man for the place, as he knows all the tricks of the jockeys, is part owner of a very large string of horses, and would probably not be willing to tie himself down to the place, even if it were offered him. Besides, he may ride in some races this year.

George Work would be a good man for the place, but he, too, has too many social ties to be available. Stanley Mortimer, another amateur jockey of repute, would not accept, and would not suit owners, even if he could be induced to take the place. That about uses up the list of the young men who can be named as acceptable timber, though Fred Hoey has been suggested. But he would not do at all for the speculative race-goers to whom he is well known. Gen. F. C. McLewee has been suggested, but horsemen would not be wholly pleased with his selection, judging from the gossip of the Winter.

Mr. Fitz Gerald seems therefore to be the only competent man at the command of The Jockey Club, unless, as has been suggested, it trys "Dare Devil" Fitzpatrick, the old jockey. Mr. Fitz Gerald is certainly as much of a gentleman as any of the society men that have been suggested. Besides he has a practical knowledge that none of them have had. The opposition of certain reporters should not be allowed to further interfere with his selection. They made a bad enough mess of it when they forced Flynn on the public. A strong point in his favor is the fact that Mr. Fitz Gerald is a practical horseman, and knows all the inns and outs of the game, as well as the tricks of the jockeys, and how to handle them. In fact, some of these latter seem to think he knows too much, and there is a well-organized scheme among them, headed by "Tod" Sloane, in opposition to him, a fact which should count much in his favor.

Against the selection of Mr. Fitz Gerald for the position there seems to be an opposition within The Jockey Club itself that is not understandable. What has caused such opposition is a secret that has been well guarded. A man who will agree to use a certain make of starting gate seems to be the only thing that some racing men deem a necessity.

Gossip has made Mr. Keene, the Vice Chairman of The Jockey Club, the man who opposes Fitz Gerald. Yet Mr. Keene is a stickler against the use of starting gates of any sort, whether the property of Frank Clarke or of any one else. In a recent number of The Turf, Field and Farm, the younger Mr. Keene, who advocates the selection of a "gentleman starter," declares against starting gates of any description, and advocates, very sensibly, increasing the powers of the starter, so that he shall be able to control and punish disobedient jockeys, who are, after all, the cause of the troubles at the starting post. So it can hardly be because Mr. Fitz Gerald is not an admirer of the Clarke starting machine that that is the cause of Mr. Keene's opposition to him, if it is true that he has any.

It was a bit of gossip at the tracks last Summer that Mr. Keene complained that his horses did not draw good places at the starting post so often as he wished them to do. A complaint of this sort was made as against another owner, so ran the gossip, and then a tabulated statement of the positions at the post to which horses of the two owners were assigned was made. It was then discovered that Mr. Keene had actually fared better than had the owner against whose good fortune in the matter he had complained. That ended that talk, and Mr. Keene was shown that no favoritism could possibly exist in the allotment of places, as all were made by lot and in such a manner that the clerk of the scales had no more control over it than did Mr. Keene's jockeys. That cannot therefore be the reason for Mr. Keene's opposition to Mr. Fitz Gerald, if he be opposed to him.

Whatever the trouble, it is expected that it will be smoothed over by the date of the annual meeting of The Jockey Club, Jan. 14, when racing officials will probably be selected.

RACING EVENTS TO COME.

Programme of Races of the Coney Island Jockey Club.

Entries for the Coney Island Jockey Club for this year's racing will close to-day. The old stake races will be given again, as usual. At the June meeting for three-year-olds and upward the stake races will be the Suburban, value $7,500, one mile and a quarter; the Grass Inaugural, value $1,500, six furlongs on the turf, and the June Handicap, value $5,000. One subscription of $75 entitles the entry to start in each of these races: The Coney Island, value $1,500, six furlongs; Sheepshead Bay, value $1,500, one mile, and the Long Island, value $2,000, one mile and one furlong.

For three-year-olds there are the Swift, value $2,000, seven furlongs, and the Spendthrift, a handicap, value $2,000, one mile and a quarter.

For two-year-olds the events are: Great Trial, value $20,000, Futurity course; double event, two races, value $10,000, five and a half furlongs and Futurity course; Zephyr, value $2,000, Futurity course; Spring, value $2,000, Futurity course; June, value $2,000, Futurity course; Vernal, for fillies, value $2,000, five furlongs; Daisy, value $1,500, five furlongs on the turf; Pansy, value $1,500, six furlongs on the turf.

At the Fall meeting there will be run the following stakes: Flight, for two-year-olds and upward, value $2,500, seven furlongs; September, for three-year-olds, value $2,500, one mile and three furlongs; Autumn, for two-year-olds, (final closing,) value $3,000, Futurity course; Flatbush, for two-year-olds, value $3,000, seven furlongs; and Great Eastern, handicap, for two-year-olds, value $5,000, Futurity course.

There is a reduction in starting fees and forfeits, most of the events, including the Suburban, having the first declaration fee placed at $10.

New Year Golf at Lakewood.

The snow had melted sufficiently at Lakewood on New Year's Day for the handicap golf tournament of the Ocean County Hunt and Country Club for the James Converse Cup. The cup was won by Arthur B. Claflin. This week three handicaps will be played.

Odd lengths clearing sale for cash only. Ten tables filled on main floor. Every end we have is included in this sale, irrespective of former price, which ranged from $16.00 to $40.00 per suit.

Suit to order $14.00. Coat and vest $10.50. Trousers $3.50.

Workmanship and trimmings to be of our standard quality.

To give the public full benefit of this sale, our 500 employes cannot purchase from this stock.

MONEY BACK FOR THE ASKING.

ARNHEIM,
Broadway & 9th St.

EVILS OF THE TENEMENTS.

Jacob A. Riis Says They Seem to be Under Charge of Satan.

The dinner of the Reform Club Saturday evening, at the clubhouse, 233 Fifth Avenue, was made the occasion for an interesting discussion of the tenement-house problem. The speakers were Jacob A. Riis, Dr. E. R. L. Gould, Roger Foster, and Richard Watson Gilder.

Mr. Riis devoted himself almost entirely to the moral phases of the question. He said the tenement-house system was not an invention of New York nor of this country. He looked upon it as an invention of Satan. He felt sure that Satan had charge of it, whether he was the inventor or not. It is entirely unnatural and fosters immorality. It destroys the home and home instincts. Hence the tenement question is a social as well as a moral question.

"Without home life," he said, "we can not have the best development of manhood. When you attack the home you undermine the props of the Nation. The tenement-house system breaks down faith in what is good. Faith is bound up in the home. No man can believe in heaven unless he sees some evidence of it on earth, and he certainly cannot see or feel such evidence in the ordinary tenement.

"Religious denominations are not able to hold the faith of their people," he continued, "when they become habitués of tenement houses. This is found to be true of the Roman Catholics and the Jews, as well as of other denominations and nationalities.

"Of thousands of cases investigated at the Elmira Reformatory, it was found that 48 per cent. came from bad homes. Ninety-nine per cent. of the persons had been known to keep bad company. The education of most of the boys had been finished and perhaps begun in the street. Seventy-five per cent. of those taken to the institution from tenement houses had no moral sense or respect for the law.

Dr. Gould, as a recognized authority on home-building, declared that under the agitation of the Reform Club and kindred organizations, the condition of the tenement class is improving, but he knew by investigations made in leading cities of this country and Europe that the situation of the wage-earners here is worse, as regards their habitations, than anywhere else. He made a strong argument in favor of separate homes.

"The home is the unit of society," said he, "and whatever people are taught at home they may be expected to exemplify in society. All investigations show that a large percentage of crime centres in the tenement districts. The liquor business is out of proportion to other interests in such localities. Boys are there led to petty crimes, which soon lead to greater ones. Congestion of population tends to criminality, breaking down the bars of chastity and morality. The honest, upright workingman is greatly handicapped here when he seeks to lead a rational, natural life.

THE DAISY FIELDS HOME.

A Hopeful Annual Report—Addition to the Home Finished.

The fourth annual report of the Daisy Fields Home and Hospital for Crippled Children, at Englewood, N. J., has just been issued. Mrs. Herbert B. Turner, the President, in her report, says that the home begins the new year free from debt, and with courage and hope.

During the early part of the past year, an addition to the old building was completed. It contains an airy playroom, rooms for the President and servants, a large dormitory, well ventilated; an operating room, and other conveniences. The new conveniences have enabled the home to receive eighteen patients.

The little patients are allowed to act just as if they were in the nursery, and many of them have gone home cured. A kindergarten is connected with the home, and the little ones are taught laundering, gardening, and sewing. The hospital and home is for children who are usually refused admission to other instituticns.

The other officers are Miss Frances M. Lyman, Vice President; Mrs. D. Webster Evans, Secretary, and Mrs. Joseph R. Tillinghast, Treasurer. Contributions for the Daisy Fields are needed, and may be sent to the Treasurer, Mrs. Tillinghast, care of Messrs. Turner, McClure, and Rolston, 22 William Street; or Charles D. Kellogg, Charity Organization Society, in this city.

THE NOBEL FUND FOR SCIENCE.

Five Prizes to be Granted Annually from the Interest Money.

STOCKHOLM, Jan. 3.—It is stated that under the terms of his will, the property left by Alfred Nobel, the Swedish engineer and chemist, for a fund for the advancement of science, will be realized upon, and the interest on the money will be divided equally into five prizes, to be awarded annually. Three of the prizes will be for the greatest discovery in physics, the greatest discovery in chemistry, and the greatest discovery in physiology or medicine. The fourth prize will be for the most notable literary contribution on physiology or medicine, and the fifth for the greatest achievement for the promotion of peace.

The competition for these prizes will be open to the world. It is estimated that the fund will amount to nearly $10,000,000.

Flint's Fine Furniture.
Greatly admired reproductions of historic designs.
BARGAIN PRICES.

THIS WEEK IN CONGRESS

CUBAN DEBATE IN THE SENATE MAY BE STARTED TUESDAY.

House to Consider the Loud Bill, Which Proposes Amendments to the Postal Law, and After That the Pacific Railroad Funding Bill.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 3.—When the Senate meets Tuesday morning after the holiday recess it is quite likely that the debate on matters pertaining to foreign relations and the position assumed by Secretary Olney for the Executive in respect to Cuba will begin to take shape. Whether Mr. Cameron will call up the Cuban resolution the opening day of the session is not yet known. It is hardly probable he will seek to force the issue on the opening day, owing to the fact that there is not likely to be a quorum of the Senate present.

During the morning hour, however, under any guise that may be put forward, the debate on the subject may be commenced, but it must yield to the unfinished business at 2 o'clock unless there are sufficient votes to give it the right of way.

Mr. Hale, who is looked upon as the leader of the anti-jingo sentiment in the Senate, said yesterday that several Senators who heretofore had been silent on the subject had come out against the Cameron resolution, and there was now no possible chance for its passage.

On the other hand, Messrs. Cameron, Lodge, Chandler, Morgan, and Mills assert that the sentiment favoring action by Congress is becoming more vigorous, and that the fighting will be forced from the start.

Mr. Hale, who, in the absence of Mr. Allison, is acting Chairman of the Committee on Appropriations, expects to have the Army bill reported to the Senate Wednesday, and this will be put forward to antagonize the Cuban proposition.

The unfinished business in the Senate is the Free Homestead bill.

Just before the holiday recess the House of Representatives arranged the business of the House for the first week of the new year. Tuesday and Wednesday the Loud bill, to amend the postal laws, so as to prohibit the transmission in the mails of serial novel publications and "sample" copies of newspapers at the second-class rates, will be the special order. Voting will begin at 4 o'clock Wednesday upon pending amendments and the final passage of the bill. When the bill was called up, rather unexpectedly, several weeks ago, it developed surprising strength, but since then the opposition has been active, and the chances of its passage are considered rather doubtful.

After this bill shall have been disposed of, the rest of the week will be devoted to the consideration of the Pacific Railroad Funding bill. Two days will be given to general discussion, and one day to debate and action in Committee of the Whole upon proposed amendments. The bill will be reported to the House at 5 o'clock Saturday, and the vote on its passage will be taken Monday immediately after the reading of the journal.

The debate on this measure will doubtless be interesting, owing to the opposition existing among members of the House to the action of the majority of the committee. The bill proposes to extend the Government lien over all the physical properties of the companies, which it is claimed the present lien does not cover, and substitute for all outstanding obligations a new 4 per cent. mortgage, the Government debt to be carried at 2 per cent. a year.

In addition to this it is proposed the Southern Pacific Company shall pay the amount charged against the Central Pacific Company, so long as it remains lessee thereof. The amount of the Union Pacific mortgage would be $54,731,000, that of the Central Pacific would be $52,801,000.

Messrs. Hubbard of Missouri and Bell of Texas have made minority reports, opposing the recommendations of the committee. The former recommends the passage of the bill drawn by Attorney General Harmon and introduced by Senators Brice and Morgan, to inforce the Government liens upon the property by proceedings in the Court of Appeals of the District of Columbia; the latter wants the debts of the companies extended at 3 per cent., instead of 2 per cent.

MR. VANDERBILT'S YACHT.

The Question of Her Seizure Before the Supreme Court.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 3.—Among the interesting cases on the call of the Supreme Court of the United States this week is that of Frederick W. Vanderbilt's yacht Conqueror. The question is whether the vessel is subject to the payment of customs duties. The case has been on the court docket twice, but in the first the merits of the case were not involved. The yacht was purchased by Mr. Vanderbilt in May, 1891, from an Englishman, and delivered to him at Hull, the price paid being about $75,000.

Upon her arrival in New York the yacht was seized by Collector Fassett as an imported article, and the Solicitor of the Treasury gave an opinion that she was dutiable. Mr. Vanderbilt filed a libel for the possession of the vessel and for damages against the Collector for her seizure. The Collector, asserting that the Admiralty Court had no jurisdiction, but that Vanderbilt's remedy was by application to the Board of General Appraisers under the Customs Administrative act, applied to the Supreme Court of the United States for writ to prohibit the lower court from proceeding with the case. The writ was refused, the opinion being read by Mr. Justice Blatchford. The libel was then tried, resulting in an order by Judge Brown, to put the libellant in possession of the yacht, and giving him judgment against the Collector for $21,742 damages, interest, and costs. This judgment was affirmed by the Court of Appeals and the case comes to the Supreme Court of the United States on appeal.

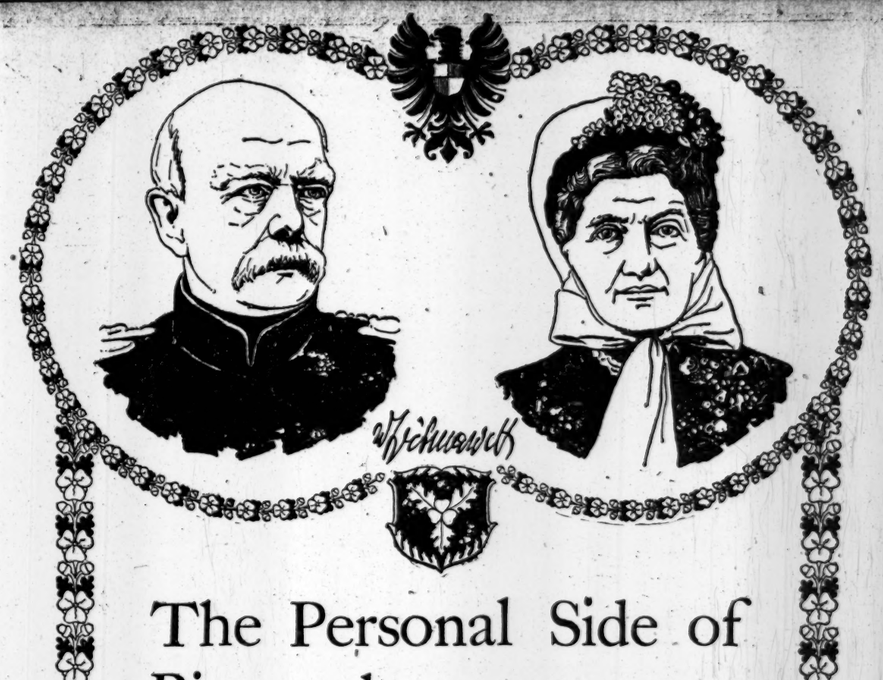
Relieved by the Actors' Fund.

CHICAGO, Jan. 3.—Kate Blythe, an actress of some repute, whose home is in Buffalo, but who has played in New York and all over the country, came here several weeks ago, suffering with a lingering malady, which will soon result fatally. From lack of funds, she moved down the scale of hotels until she reached a cheap lodging house of State Street. In dire poverty, she wrote to Edward Mortimer of Steinway Hall, asking him to interest the Actors' Fund. The bearer of the letter accidentally met Mr. A. M. Palmer on the street, and the manager visited Miss Blythe immediately, and had her removed to St. Luke's Hospital, making her as comfortable as possible under the circumstances.

Fortifications for Fernandina.

FERNANDINA, Fla., Jan. 3.—Capt. O. M. Carter, United States Engineer, has visited Fernandina and examined the United States property and the work which is being done by the Atlantic Contracting Company on the jetties. While he was here this time he thoroughly examined old Fort Clinch with a view, it is said, of establishing barracks there and placing the fort in good condition as well as mounting four large disappearing guns. An artillery company is to be stationed here at once, it is stated.

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.



The Personal Side of Bismarck

Bismarck's personal, domestic side is well portrayed in an interesting interview, described by George W. Smalley, with new and characteristic illustrations and portraits, in the January number of THE LADIES' HOME JOURNAL. All newsdealers have it. Ten cents a copy. One dollar a year.

The Curtis Publishing Company, Philadelphia

A WIFE'S PITIFUL STORY.

Magistrate Flammer Has No Sympathy with Woman Beaters.

John Temple, a burly longshoreman, was beating his wife in their rooms at 72 and 74 Morton Street Saturday, when Philip Simmons, son of the owner of the house, interfered, was thrown out into the hall, and then called the police. He wanted to withdraw his complaint of the assault upon himself in Jefferson Market Court yesterday, but Magistrate Flammer has no sympathy with wife beaters, and he declared that before he let Temple go he would hear Mrs. Temple's side of the story.

"She'll tell you I'm a good man, Judge," interrupted the accused. "I lost my temper yesterday, but she knows I'm always kind to her."

Temple did not know that his wife was in court, but when the crier called her name a sickly looking woman perhaps thirty years old stepped feebly to the witness stand and contradicted him as well as she could between the sobs that choked her utterance.

"Your Honor," she said, "God never created a greater brute. For three years and more he has beaten me daily, destroying my strength so that it is with agony that I am able to do work enough to support our two children. If I have no work he beats me for not working, and if I work he beats me for working. On Saturday he beat me because I asked him to bring something home for the children's dinner. I have never complained before, but I cannot bear it longer. I dare not die and leave the children alone. Please don't punish him. It won't help. Just make him keep away from me."

Temple did not have a word to say when the Magistrate asked him how he came to be so mistaken in his estimate of his wife's opinion of him, and was committed for trial at Special Sessions.

Says She Was Swindled.

Isaac Fromme, thirty years old, was arraigned in Essex Market Police Court yesterday on a charge of swindling Mary Schoenberg of 120 Suffolk Street out of $120. Mary said Fromme had met her at a wedding, had escorted her home, told her on the way that he loved her, courted her for a week, proposed marriage, and was accepted. Then he borrowed $120 from her to go into business. The wedding feast was prepared at the home of Mary's parents and partaken of by Fromme. He went out and said he would return with a rabbi to perform the ceremony, but did not. When Mary found him on the street later he told her he was already married, and she caused his arrest. The police say Fromme has done the same thing before.

Mr. Hendricks Not Satisfied.

Mortimer Hendricks, whose petition for the removal of the Directors of the Manhattan Elevated Railway Company and to compel them to pay back to the company dividends paid out in 1895 and 1896, which, he alleges, were illegally paid, was refused Saturday by the State Attorney General, has decided to carry the matter before the State Railroad Commission.

BICYCLES.

KILLED BY HIS WIFE.

Result of a Quarrel Between Jesse and Belle Davis Smith.

During a quarrel at their home, 2,428 First Avenue, yesterday morning, Belle Davis Smith, a colored woman, thirty-two years old, fatally stabbed her husband, Jesse, in the throat with a pair of scissors.

The Smiths, who have been married only seven months, had frequent quarrels over Mrs. Smith's six-year-old daughter, a child by a former husband. The neighbors say the girl was impudent to her stepfather, in which she was encouraged by her mother. Her impudence resulted in Smith slapping her yesterday morning. This angered his wife, and she began to upbraid him. Incensed at this, the husband slapped his wife also. Seizing a near-by pair of scissors, the woman jabbed the points into the man's neck, severing the artery.

Smith ran into the street in the direction of the East One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Street Police Station. The loss of blood weakened him so that when he reached the corner of One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Street and First Avenue he fell to the ground, and died in a few moments.

Mrs. Smith, together with Edward Martin, Christinia Robinson, and Nora Phillips, who are wanted as witnesses, was remanded to await the action of the Coroner by Magistrate Crane in the Harlem Police Court soon after. The stepdaughter was committed to the custody of the Gerry Society.

AN ANARCHIST MEETING.

The Local Reds Will Honor the Memory of John Neve.

The Anarchists of this city will hold a memorial mass meeting to-morrow evening at Clarendon Hall in memory of John Neve, one of the active Anarchist missionaries, who has just died in the Moabit Prison in Germany, where he was serving a fifteen years' term.

Palestine Commandery's Ball.

The Masonic event of the new year is set for Tuesday evening, Jan. 26, at the Metropolitan Opera House. The Palestine Commandery, Knights Templars, will then hold its nineteenth annual reception. One of the features will be a drill by the famous drill corps of the commandery, directed by Lieut. Col. Wallace A. Downs of the Seventy-first Regiment, who is also a Past Eminent Commander of the Palestines. Another feature will be the reception of the Grand Commanders of nearly all the commanderies in the United States. The number of tickets has been limited to 5,000, and they are in charge of F. E. Barnes, Chairman of the Reception Committee.

An Elopement in a Sleigh.

FLUSHING, L. I., Jan. 3.—William Seaman, who resides near the depot at Little Neck, called Christmas day and took Miss Maud Hall for a sleigh ride. They returned to their homes as usual at an early hour. Yesterday it was announced that they were married on Christmas. They had the ceremony performed secretly, because they were fearful of parental opposition, based on their short acquaintance.

BICYCLES.

AQUARIUM OPEN YESTERDAY.

Hereafter It Will Be Closed Mondays and Tuesdays.

The Aquarium was opened for the first time on Sunday yesterday, and, though it had not been positively announced in advance, 2,900 persons, as counted by the policeman at the door, passed in during the open hours, between 10 A. M. and 4 P. M.

It had been intended to have the gallery tanks ready before opening on Sundays, as the added gallery space would better enable the management to handle Sunday crowds. The gallery is not yet finished, however, and there are other matters still to be attended to before large numbers of visitors can be adequately cared for.

The big glass front doors were unlocked at 10 A. M., but as no storm doors have yet been provided, the front doors were allowed to remain shut. In consequence, many went away, supposing the Aquarium closed.

As it is necessary to have the place closed for two days in the week, Dr. Bean will ask the Park Commissioners to order it closed to-day as well as to-morrow, and hereafter on Mondays and Tuesdays.

A new twenty-one-foot salt-water well is to be driven in the cellar, and the work will be commenced to-day.

The Aquarium will be open regularly on Sundays hereafter.

HINDOO BACK IN PORT.

Steamship Has Injuries Below the Water Line—Creole Will Proceed.

The Wilson Line steamship Hindoo, which was in collision Saturday night with the Cromwell Line steamship Creole, at the entrance to the Swash Channel, worked her way up the lower bay in the fog early yesterday morning, and Capt. Douglas went ashore at Quarantine. He said the vessel was leaking in the forehold. Two of her bow plates were dented and cracked below the water line. The tug E. S. Atwood later towed the Hindoo to one of the company's piers in Brooklyn.

The Dalzell tug J. Fred. Lohman yesterday afternoon took General Agent Allen of the Cromwell Line down the bay to look for the Creole. She was found at anchor in the lower bay. Mr. Allen reported that a part of her rail on the port side forward had been carried away by the Hindoo's bow, but there was no sign of damage below the water line, and she would therefore proceed for New Orleans as soon as the fog lifted.

Suicide After Reverses.

John Wendell Smith, whose correct name is said to be Delmar Stockton, who has been living at the Amnesty Hotel, 257 West Thirty-first Street, for some time, committed suicide yesterday by turning on the gas in his room. He is said to have come of a good Kentucky family, and was formerly in the theatrical business. Reverses compelled him to act as bartender, and he became despondent. A wife and child, from whom he was separated, are said to be living in Canada.

BICYCLES.

Wheel Wisdom---

Better Pay for a Name Than Pay for Repairs

The '97 Remington Bicycle
$100—of course.

THE REMINGTON ARMS CO.,
315 Broadway, New York.
BRANCHES—N. Y., 300 W. 59th St.
Brooklyn, 533 Fulton St.
Boston, 162-166 Columbus Av.
San Francisco, 425-427 Market St.

PLAN FOR PUBLIC WORKS

SYSTEM SUGGESTED FOR THE GREATER CITY'S CHARTER.

What the Joint Committee of the Twenty-third and Twenty-fourth Wards Would Have the Commission Adopt.

The joint committee of the Twenty-third and Twenty-fourth Wards has issued an address and argument which it will present to the Greater New York Commission Jan. 13, recommending a plan for the local administration of public works and improvements applicable to all the boroughs of the new city.

This plan, it is asserted, is based on experience and sanctioned by the people of the wards, who have had six years' trial of the system, which, so far from being destructive of uniformity, will, it is declared, maintain a consistent and logical administration of local affairs and add to the simplicity and symmetry of the entire plan of municipal government.

In the report the results of the Department of Street Improvements are commented on most favorably. The people of the wards had learned with dismay that the system might be abolished by the proposed charter.

"Under the provisions of Chapter IV. of the Greater New York charter," says the report of the committee, "you propose to create a Board of Public Improvements, including Departments of Water Supply, Highways, Street Cleaning, Sewers, Public Buildings, Lighting and Supplies, and Bridges. For the purpose of public improvements you propose six bureaus for each of the five boroughs, with a deputy in charge of each bureau, making five deputies for each department, or thirty deputies altogether, who are to be appointed by the heads, respectively, of each department.

"This system, when taken in connection with the establishment of local improvement boards that are provided for strikes us as being sound in principle, because it aims to carry out the theory of home rule, except that it lacks an essential feature to perfect it, and, as it is the evident intention of the Greater New York Commission to give the several boroughs the fullest measure of home rule, we venture to suggest a plan which in our judgment supplies the missing link.

"Instead of providing for the appointment of the members composing the Board of Public Improvements, change the method, by providing for their election, one to be elected in each of the five boroughs, who shall be residents of their respective boroughs. The five members so elected, together with the President of the Council, and the Mayor as the presiding officer, to constitute the central body or full board, which shall have the supreme control and management of all the bureaus created under the head of public improvements.

"The five members of the board to be elected in the various boroughs shall have the title of 'Commissioner of Public Improvements,' or, if it should be deemed more expedient, then simply provides that the five Presidents of the local improvement boards whom it is proposed to elect in the various boroughs shall, with the President of the Council and the Mayor, constitute the Board of Public Improvements.

"The functions of these five elective officers, subordinated to the central body or full board, shall be the management and control of all of the six bureaus of public improvements that are to be created in each of the respective boroughs in which they are elected.

"In either event each Commissioner or President would be placed in the position of being able to execute as well as to initiate improvements, and in being the guiding spirit who will have the operations of all the bureaus under his watchful eye would prevent any clash of authority that might possibly arise, in case any of the bureaus locally should attempt to conduct operations independently of the action of the other, such, for instance, as a dispute arising from an attempt upon the part of different contractors to both regulate and grade, as well as to sewer, the same street at one and the same time.

"It will be seen at a glance that the change which we suggest leaves the broad principle of a central city government undisturbed, and that the only change suggested is one of method."

All reasons that could be advanced in advocacy of the election of the Controller, it is stated, could be applied in the advocacy of election of Commissioners of Public Improvements.

CARE OF THE CHILDREN.

Some Think the Powers of the Gerry Society Will Be Curtailed.

Friends of Commodore Gerry and the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children are fearful that Chapter XIII. of the Greater New York charter is destined to curtail the present powers of the Gerry society, if not supersede it entirely.

Chapter XIII. relates to the Department of Public Charities, and certain sections of it are construed to indicate an intention to take away its authority from the Gerry society.

Section 3 gives authority to each Commissioner of Public Charities, and makes it his duty, to inspect all charitable, eleemosynary, and reformatory institutions, wholly or partly under private control, and no moneys are to be paid to any reformatory institution for the care of inmates except upon the certificate of a Commissioner showing that the inmates were passed on by said Commissioner.

Section 5 defines the power of the commission as relating to destitute children. It declares that each Commissioner shall have power to indenture, place out, discharge, transfer, or commit any child for whose care, support, or maintenance payment from the city is demanded.

Section 7 relates to the investigation of the cases of children, a duty heretofore always under the control of the Gerry society. Under this section it is provided that Commissioners shall at once investigate circumstances of the arrest and charges against children for the purpose of determining the character of the same, and the merit of the claims for the support of a child.

In Section 8 power is given the Commissioners to discharge committed children.

According to persons who have studied the subject, these sections infringe on the power and duties of Mr. Gerry's society, and, it carried out, will leave very little for the agents of that society to do.

President Elbridge T. Gerry has had his attention called to the matter, but he declined to make any statement at present, until he has had time to secure an official copy of the sections and study them.

CONTROL OF GAS FRANCHISE.

Question May Be Discussed at the Hearing on Saturday.

The Greater New York Commission has set apart next Saturday for a special hearing on franchises. Several of the advocates of municipal ownership of gas and kindred privileges will present their views to the commission, and it is expected that the gas situation in this city will be thoroughly discussed.

Benjamin E. Hall, Chairman of the Gas Committee of the Board of Aldermen; E. M. Grout, Charles Frederick Adams, and A. B. Cruikshank, representing the Democratic League of Brooklyn, are among those who are expected to address the commission. The clause of the charter on which the main discussion will hinge provides a method for the gradual acquisition of all the municipal franchises as follows:

"Hereafter no franchise or right to use streets, avenues, parkways, or highways of the city shall be granted by the Municipal Assembly to any person or corporation for a longer period than twenty-five years, but such grant may give to the grantee the right, on a fair revaluation, to not more than one renewal for a further period of not exceeding twenty-five years. Upon the termination of the franchise or right granted by the Municipal Assembly the plant or property of the grantee in the streets, avenues, parkways, or highways, with its appurtenances, shall become the property of the city without further or other compensation to the grantee, and the city may by ordinance provide for the operation thereof by itself or by lessees."

Some of the friends of municipal ownership assert the belief that public sentiment is ripe for favorable action on the subject at this time, and will oppose the clause in the charter on the ground that it will destroy all possibility of a change during the next fifty years. In the meantime, they say, New York will be obliged to depend on succeeding Legislatures for keeping the price of gas within reasonable limits, with the prospects for adequate reductions very much decreased.

It is understood that members of the commission who concurred in the clause as adopted do not recognize it as the final settlement of the gas question, but are preparing to present a radically different plan for the consideration of the Legislature this Winter. The hearing Saturday is expected to result in the definite formation of this plan, either on the line of promoting immediate municipal ownership of the gas plants, or of direct local control, practically as suggested by President John Jeroloman of the Board of Aldermen.

An intermediate policy is suggested by the experience of Louisville, Ky., where the price of gas has been greatly reduced under a system of indirect municipal control. A company was formed by the city to acquire the property of the Louisville Gas Company, a private corporation. In the issuance of the original stock the city received the controlling interest, and the minority interest continued in the hands of private investors. By a provision of the charter the control of the company is perpetually fixed in the city. The Louisville arrangement is the result of a compromise with the companies after a long fight over high prices.

Commissioner Parker Approves.

Police Commissioner Parker says that he is in favor of a four-headed commission for the Police Department as proposed in the provisions of the Greater New York Commission. He says that he will be present, so far as his duties will permit, at all the sessions of the Greater New York Commission. Mr. Parker also states that he will submit a brief to the commission relative to the proposed provisions affecting the Police Department.

TROLLEY CARS IN COLLISION.

West New York Motorman Who Disobeyed Orders Fatally Injured.

A head-on collision of two trolley cars occurred on the North Hudson Railway at West New York yesterday. Car No. 38 broke down and blocked the south-bound track. The motormen were directed to run their cars on the north-bound track. Each car was to wait at the Fourth Street switch until a car going in the opposite direction had passed. George Stampe, motorman of Trolley Car No. 41, going north, disobeyed the order. Shortly after passing the Fourth Street switch his car met Car No. 39, running south. The dense fog prevented the motormen from seeing.

Eugene Chrispell, who was in charge of Car No. 39, heard the noise made by No. 41, and at once shut off the power and jumped. A moment later the two cars crashed together. Both were thrown from the track and hopelessly wrecked. Stampe lay under the forward platform with one leg, one arm, and three ribs broken. His injuries were pronounced fatal. There were three passengers in his car. Edward Walsh of Union Hill was thrown against a window and his head was badly cut by the broken glass. August Kemmerl of West Hoboken had his hand cut by broken glass. The other passenger and the two who were in the other car were not hurt.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

P. M.

Sun rises...7:24|Sun sets...4:46|Moon sets... ..

HIGH WATER JAN. 4.

Sandy Hook.	Governors Island.	Hell Gate.
8:07 A. M.	8:34 A. M.	10:23 A. M.
8:39 P. M.	8:57 P. M.	10:46 P. M.

Incoming Steamships.

TO-DAY, (MONDAY,) JAN. 4.

Steamship.	Port of Sailing.	Date of Sailing.
Aurania	Liverpool	Dec. 26
El Sud	New Orleans	Dec. 29
Furnessia	Glasgow	Dec. 24
Georgic	Liverpool	Dec. 24
Habana	Havana	Dec. 30
Iroquois	Jacksonville	Dec. 30
La Normandie	Havre	Dec. 26
Matteawan	Avonmouth	Dec. 20
Megantic	London	Dec. 17
Mohican	Swansea	Dec. 19
Olympia	Gibraltar	Dec. 17
Phoenicia	Hamburg	Dec. 23
Port Phillip	Gibraltar	Dec. 21
Prins Willem II	Port au Prince	Dec. 27
Seguranca	Havana	Dec. 31
Sicilia	Gibraltar	Dec. 19
St. Irene	Liverpool	Dec. 19
Stuttgart	Bremen	Dec. 23
Yumuri	Havana	Dec. 30

TUESDAY, JAN. 5.

Boston City	Swansea	Dec. 22
Hudson	New Orleans	Dec. 30
Manitoba	London	Dec. 24
Obdam	Rotterdam	Dec. 24
Southwark	Antwerp	Dec. 26

WEDNESDAY, JAN. 6.

Lady Palma	Gibraltar	Dec. 22
Majestic	Liverpool	Dec. 30
Michigan	London	Dec. 24
Orizaba	Havana	Jan. 2
Pomeranian	Glasgow	Dec. 25
Trinidad	Bermuda	Jan. 4
Venezuela	La Guayra	Dec. 31

Outgoing Steamships.

DATES OF DEPARTURES FROM NEW YORK.

Steamer.	Sails.	Destinati'n.	Office.
Aller	Jan. 5	Bremen	2 Bowling Gr.
Andes	Jan. 5	Halifax	24 State St.
Yumuri	Jan. 5	Aux Cayes	24 State St.
Iroquois	Jan. 5	Charleston	Pier 29 E. R.
La G.Duchesse	Jan. 5	Savannah	Pier 34 N. R.
Excelsior	Jan. 5	N. Orleans	Pier 25 N. R.
Megantic	Jan. 5	London	22 State St.
Coleridge	Jan. 5	Bern'buco	301 Prod. Ex.
Columbia	Jan. 6	Genoa	2 Bowling Gr.
St. Louis	Jan. 6	S'th'mpton	6 Bowling Gr.
Britannic	Jan. 6	Liverpool	29 Broadway.
Westernland	Jan. 6	Antwerp	6 Bowling Gr.
Caracas	Jan. 6	La Guayra	135 Front St.
Yumuri	Jan. 6	Havana	113 Wall St.
Caracas	Jan. 7	Laguayra	135 Front St.
Fontabelle	Jan. 7	W'd Isl'ds.	39 Broadway.
V.deSt.Nazaire	Jan. 7	P't au P'ce	3 Bowling Gr.
Clive	Jan. 7	N'ples, G'a.	61 Broadway.
Amsterdam	Jan. 9	Rotterdam	39 Broadway
Furnessia	Jan. 9	Glasgow	7 Bowling Gr.
Aurania	Jan. 9	Liverpool	4 Bowling Gr.
Mohawk	Jan. 9	London	1 Broadway.
Athos	Jan. 9	Kingston	24 State St.
Normandie	Jan. 9	Havre	3 Bowling Gr.
Persia	Jan. 9	Rotterdam	39 Broadway.
Obdam	Jan. 9	Rotterdam	39 Broadway.
K.Wilhelm II.	Jan. 9	Genoa	2 Bowling Gr.
Manitoba	Jan. 9	London	1 Broadway.
Trinidad	Jan. 9	Bermuda	39 Broadway.
Seguranca	Jan. 9	Havana	113 Wall St.
Habana	Jan. 10	Havana	Pier 10 E. R.
Fluminense	Jan. 11	N. Brazil	88 Gold St.
Allianca	Jan. 11	Colon	29 Broadway.
Trave	Jan. 12	Bremen	2 Bowling Gr.
Southwark	Jan. 13	Antwerp	6 Bowling Gr.
Paris	Jan. 13	S'th'mpton	6 Bowling Gr.
Majestic	Jan. 13	Liverpool	29 Broadway.
Santiago	Jan. 14	Nassau	113 Wall St.
Amsterdam	Jan. 16	Rotterdam	39 Broadway.
Champagne	Jan. 16	Havre	3 Bowling Gr.
Verra	Jan. 16	Genoa	2 Bowling Gr.
Lucania	Jan. 16	Liverpool	4 Bowling Gr.
Maasdam	Jan. 16	Rotterdam	39 Broadway.
Mississippi	Jan. 16	London	1 Broadway.
State of Cal.	Jan. 16	Glasgow	7 Bowling Gr.
Lahn	Jan. 19	Bremen	2 Bowling Gr.
New York	Jan. 20	S'th'mpton	6 Bowling Gr.
Germanic	Jan. 20	Liverpool	29 Broadway.
Berlin	Jan. 20	Antwerp	6 Bowling Gr.

Arrived—New York, Sunday, Jan. 3.

SS Aurania, (Br.,) McKay, Liverpool Dec. 26, via Queenstown, with mdse and passengers to Vernon H. Brown & Co. Anchored off Sandy Hook Lightship at 9:15 P. M.

SS Yorktown, Dole, Newport News and Norfolk, with mdse and passengers to Old Dominion Steamship Company.

WIND—At Sandy Hook, at 9:30 P. M., east, light breeze, cloudy and foggy.

By Cable.

LONDON, Jan. 3.—SS Lucania, (Br.,) Capt. McKay, from Liverpool, sld. from Queenstown for New York at 12:30 P. M. to-day.

SS Megantic, (Br.,) Capt. Foot, from London Dec. 17 for New York, before reported returned to Queenstown with three blades of her propeller gone, has been towed to Milford.

SS Aral, (Br.,) Capt. Linnell, from New York, arr. here to-day.

SS Potomac, (Br.,) Capt. Anderson, sld. hence for New York to-day.

SS Lord Gough, (Br.,) Capt. Crombie, grounded last Friday when leaving Dantzic for New York. The steamer was floated after several thousand bags of sugar had been jettisoned. She then proceeded on her voyage.

SS Edam, (Dutch,) Capt. Brunsma, from Amsterdam for New York, passed Dover to-day.

SS La Gascogne, (Fr.,) Capt. Baudelon, from New York, arr. at Havre to-day.

SS Patria, (Ger.,) Capt. Bauer, from New York for Hamburg, passed the Lizard to-day.

At Wanamaker's

NINETEENTH HALF-YEARLY SALE OF MUSLIN UNDERWEAR

Two great duplicate stocks are ready in this store:

On the Second Floor:—MUSLIN UNDERWEAR STORE

On the Third Floor:—"THE WHITE FAIR"

The prices made at this sale must command the interest of all economical women. They are the result of right plans made long in advance—simply the employment of labor in dull times upon very large orders. It pays to eliminate profits to keep people busy in dull times. Cheapness increases consumption.

All our Muslin Underwear is made in rural towns, in clean and well ordered factories, by well paid labor.

The garments are generous in size, cut by the most approved patterns, and are in great variety.

At $1.50—Of Cambric, square yoke front of lawn, trimmed in fine embroidery.

DRAWERS

At 10c—Of Muslin, full size, deep hem and plaits.
At 15c—Of Muslin, good quality, full size, deep hem and plaits.
At 25c—Of Muslin, extra quality, with deep hem and six plaits.
At 30c—Of Muslin, with cambric ruffles and five plaits.
At 35c—Of Muslin and cambric, four styles, extra quality, deep hem and cluster plaits; some trimmed with ruffles.
At 45c—Of Muslin, with lawn ruffles, neat embroidered edge and fine plaits.
At 50c—Of Muslin and cambric, eleven styles; some with embroidered or lawn ruffle; some also have fine plaits, with embroidered insertion above; some are trimmed with Valenciennes lace; umbrella Drawers, trimmed with deep cambric ruffle and embroidered edge.
At 60c—Of Muslin, three styles, deep embroidered ruffle.
At 65c—Of Muslin, deep embroidered ruffle, three clusters of plaits.
At 75c—Of Muslin and Cambric, five styles; lawn ruffle trimmed with Valenciennes lace; others, deep embroidered ruffle; umbrella lawn ruffle, embroidered edge; others with embroidered ruffle, umbrella shaped.
At 85c—Of Muslin and cambric, four styles; some with lawn ruffles, embroidered edge; others embroidered ruffle and insertion; others deep embroidered ruffle.
At $1—Of Muslin and Cambric, ten styles, some with deep umbrella ruffle, embroidered insertion and edge, lower ruffle with insertion; others with deep embroidered flounces; some trimmed with Valenciennes lace.
At $1.25—Of Muslin and Cambric, four styles, some trimmed with torchon lace and insertion; others, embroidered edge and flounce; others, lawn ruffle of insertion and edge.

CORSET COVERS

At 8c—Of Cambric, high neck, neat embroidered edge at neck, pearl buttons.
At 10c—Of Cambric, V neck, trimmed in embroidery, pearl buttons.
At 15c—Of Cambric, high back and square front, trimmed in embroidery.
At 18c—Cambric, high back and square front, trimmed in wide embroidery.
At 18c—Of Cambric, low neck, plaited front.
At 25c—Of Cambric, V neck, front and back, trimmed in embroidery and plaits.
At 25c—Of Cambric, V neck front and back, trimmed with wide embroidery.
At 30c—Cambric, eight styles; all trimmed in embroidery; some V necks, square necks and round necks; some trimmed in insertion and plaits.
At 35c—Of Cambric, three styles; trimmed in embroidery, square necks and V necks; some trimmed in insertion.
At 40c—Of Cambric, trimmed in neat embroidery and insertion, V necks and high necks.
At 45c—Of Cambric, high back and V front, trimmed with embroidered insertion and plaits.
At 50c—Of Cambric, four styles; trimmed in fine embroidery, round necks, square necks and high backs, with square front.
At 60c—Of Cambric, two styles; V front and back, and square front and back.
At 65c—Of Cambric, two styles; square front and back, or round neck; trimmed in embroidery and ribbon.
At 75c—Of Cambric, six styles; some trimmed in fine embroidery; some in lace, V necks, square necks.
At 85c—Of Cambric, three styles; trimmed with embroidery, V neck, square neck, high neck.
At $1—Of Cambric, five styles; some trimmed with embroidery; others with lace; square necks, round necks, V necks.
At $1.25—Of Cambric, three styles; trimmed with fine embroidery, square necks, round necks, and trimmed in ribbon.
At $1.50—Of Cambric, two styles; trimmed with fine embroidery; one elaborately plaited; other with insertion.

GOWNS

At 38c—Of Muslin, two styles; one with plaited yoke, rolling collar; other with

cluster of plaits, cambric ruffle on neck and sleeves.
At 50c—Of Muslin, two styles; first, Empire style, cambric ruffle, embroidered shield; second, yoke of insertion and fine plaits, ruffle of lawn.
At 60c—Of Muslin, four styles, high and V necks, some trimmed with embroidery and fine plaits.
At 65c—Of Muslin, three styles, high and V necks, trimmed with embroidery; some with torchon insertion.
At 75c—Of Muslin, two styles, high and square necks, trimmed with embroidery; also trimmed with embroidered insertion, hemstitched cambric ruffle on neck and sleeves.
At 85c—Of Muslin, two styles, high neck, yoke of fine cluster plaits, neat edge on neck; also round yoke of fine plaits, embroidered insertion, neck and sleeves trimmed with neat edge.
At 90c—Of Muslin and cambric, six styles; round yoke of fine plaits, trimmed with neat edge; high neck of fine plaits, trimmed with neat edge; Empire style, trimmed with embroidery; V necks with fine plaits, embroidered edge; V neck with deep embroidered edge; V neck, yoke of six rows insertion and edge.
At $1.75—Of Muslin and cambric, three styles; square neck front and back, Valenciennes lace and ribbon; high neck, yoke and fine plaits, deep ruffle of embroidery, neck and sleeves trimmed with neat edge; V neck, four rows insertion of embroidery, same on neck and sleeves.

LAUNDERED SHIRT WAISTS

Reversed conditions. The best bargains usually appear at the end of the season—here is one at the beginning.

Four thousand five hundred Shirt Waists, made by one of the best manufacturers,—percale, dimity and fancy suiting of fine quality, are on sale at

TWENTY-FIVE AND FIFTY CENTS

They have been sold at four times the price asked.
No more when these lots are closed.

Muslin Underwear store, second floor, and White Fair, third floor.

WOMEN'S GLACE GLOVES

An importer of choice Gloves has closed out to us in a single purchase 1,500 dozens, 18,000 pairs, of elegant Glace Gloves. They are of very substantial leather, four buttons, and well worth in regular trade one dollar. They are to be sold at

SIXTY CENTS

Excellent variety of colors—tans, mode, browns, creams, slates and black.

The lot is large and worthy. An equal chance will not come your way again this year. Buy them in dozens—the larger the purchase the greater the savings.

In the aisle, Tenth Street and Broadway.

HOUSE FURNISHINGS---TRUNKS

Prudent housekeepers may be made happy by the following: We own some Trunks, Clothes Baskets and Hampers, Chamois Skins, Coffee Machines, Coal Vases and Water Carriers that we bought of Hilton, Hughes & Co. We don't want them here any longer. Prices are cut in half. Take them at that. They'll skip quick.

Trunks, Slightly Scratched
Reduced from $21.50 to $12.
Reduced from $23 to $14.
Reduced from $24 to $15.
Reduced from $13 to $6.50.
Reduced from $12.25 to $6.13.
Clothes Baskets
Reduced from 50c to 25c.
Reduced from 60c to 30c.
Reduced from 70c to 35c.
Reduced from $1.10 to 55c.
Clothes Hampers
Reduced from $1.25 to 63c.
Reduced from $1.75 to 88c.
Reduced from $2 to $1.
Reduced from $2.50 to $1.25.
Reduced from $3 to $1.50.
Laundry Baskets
Reduced from $1.50 to 75c.
Reduced from $2.25 to $1.13.
Reduced from $2.50 to $1.25.
Reduced from $2.75 to $1.38.
Coffee Mills
Reduced from $1 to 25c.
Chamois Skins
Reduced from 80c to 35c.
Reduced from $1.25 to 50c.
Reduced from $1.50 to 65c.
Hat Racks, for the hall, metal front, beveled mirror
Reduced from $1.50 to 75c.
French Coffee Machines
Reduced from $9 to $4.25.
Reduced from $10.50 to $5.
English Coal Vases and Hods
Reduced from $10 to $5.
Reduced from $15 to $7.50.

Basement.

JOHN WANAMAKER,

Formerly A. T. Stewart & Co., Broadway, Fourth Avenue, Ninth and Tenth Streets.

WELCOMED THE POSTMASTER.

Annual Meeting of Letter Carriers—The New Officers.

The letter carriers of this city who belong to Branch 36 of the National Letter Carriers' Association held their annual meeting and installation of officers yesterday afternoon at the Grand Central Palace, Lexington Avenue and Forty-third Street.

The annual reports showed that the receipts for the general fund during the year were $8,696.09, and the expenditures were $8,565.30. The receipts for the sick-fund were $6,891.00, and the disbursements for sick and death benefits, $4,957. The Mutual Benefit Asociation has 270 members. The receipts of this association were $3,604.57, and the expenditures $3,560.14.

While the reports were being read Postmaster Dayton came and was greeted with applause, and the band struck up "Hail to the Chief!" Mr. Dayton was escorted to the platform.

Mr. Traut of Philadelphia, the Second Vice President of the National Association, installed the new officers. John N. Parsons of the General Post Office is President. Mr. Parsons, who was re-elected, is also President of the National Association of Letter Carriers. M. A. Fitzgerald is Vice President; Charles P. Kelly, Recording Secretary; Ernest Ecke, Financial Secretary; Charles McCarthy, Treasurer; T. J. Donovan, Sergeant at Arms; W. H. King, Collector of Mutual Benefit Association. The Trustees elected are Thomas O'Mally, John Casey, and W. J. Mallory, and the Trustees of the sick and death benefit fund are Henry Pfeister, M. Cochran, and B. Seckerson.

Postmaster Dayton had been selected to present to the re-elected President a gold watch, as a token of the men's appreciation. Mr. Dayton remarked that for fear he should say something too eulogistic about the letter carriers of this city, he would say that he did not have any intimate knowledge of the service in other cities, so that he would not draw any distinctions.

Last year, at the request of the Postmaster of Chicago, he attended a meeting there. It seemed to Mr. Dayton that the Chicago Postmaster, in his address, seemed to intend to draw a comparison in favor of Chicago against other cities.

Mr. Dayton did not intend to do as did the Chicago Postmaster, but this was the third letter carriers' annual meeting that he had attended, and he could but speak in the highest terms of the service. No service in any other city had as good a record as the letter carriers of New York, and that was a result of a clear comprehension of their duties by the men. The time was not far distant when the official relations between the speaker and his hearers would be broken.

Here Mr. Dayton was interrupted by cries of "We hope not," and then he continued: "I want to give you thanks for what you have done for the service and for me."

Then Mr. Dayton presented the watch to President Parson, and said that the record of overtime among the letter carriers in the city is almost a minimum. In one month it was less than thirty minutes. He was proud of the record that the men had made on overtime.

President Parson, after thanking Mr. Dayton, and his fellow-carriers, mentioned, as an instance of the excellent service during the entire holiday season just past, when so much mail matter was handled, that not a single complaint was made against any carrier. The carriers held their positions on their records as faithful servants, and despised the idea of having to hold their positions through the influence of politicians.

Mr. Parson thanked Mr. Dayton in the name of all the carriers, and hoped that at the next annual meeting of the association he would be again there in his official capacity.

Judge Harriman's Funeral.

The funeral of Police Judge Harriman was held yesterday afternoon at the New York Avenue Methodist Church, in Brooklyn. The services were conducted by the Rev. Dr. Melville Chapman, pastor, who also delivered an address in which he referred to Judge Harriman as a fellow-worker in the church, and a man of the most upright character.

The church was crowded. The Brooklyn Young Republican Club, of which Judge Harriman was President, was represented by a committee. There were also present former Election Commissioner Charles Cotton, Peter Hirschfield, Deputy Controller George H. Rowe, former Excise Commissioner George Forrester, Senator Brush, Charles A. Moore, Alderman Leich, former Supervisor Ackerman, and George W. Williams.

BAG AND MONEY GONE.

Mystery Attaching to the Disappearance of About $600.

Detectives are trying to discover what became of a black bag containing $600, which mysteriously disappeared last Friday from the cashier's desk in the fur store of Philip Weinberg & Co., 828 Broadway.

Last Friday was pay day at Weinberg & Co.'s, and the money was counted out by the cashier and placed in the bag to be sent up stairs to the shop just before closing time. The best recollection of the cashier is that he placed the bag in a compartment of the open safe. One of the employes in the store recollects seeing it in the cashier's desk, near the opening through which he transacts business, as late as 5 o'clock Friday afternoon. At 5:15 the porter called for the bag to take it up stairs, but it could not be found, nor could any trace of it be discovered.

The facts were reported to the police, and detectives began to make investigations. They learned that Friday afternoon two men were in the store and spent considerable time in looking over goods, but did not make a purchase. A well-dressed woman was in the store at the same time. She left, but soon returned, declaring she had lost a valuable diamond ring. Every one in the store began to search for the ring. Even the cashier aided in the search. It is not remembered whether the two men had left the store at this time or not. At any rate, the ring was found among the furs, and soon after the bag of money was missed.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

COOPER UNION,
8th St. and 3d Ave.,
AT NOON
EVERY DAY THIS WEEK, (EXCEPT SATURDAY.)
A. C. DIXON
will speak.
IRA D. SANKEY
ASSISTED BY CHORUS, WILL SING.
SUBJECT FOR MONDAY, JAN. 4TH.
"God's Programme for Saving Cities."
DOORS OPEN 11:30. SEATS FREE.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

BLANC, ROBERT S.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ROBERT S. BLANC, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of George A. Heaney, his attorney, No. 16-22 William Street, in the City of New-York, on or before the fifth day of April next.—Dated New-York, the 16th day of September, 1896. LOUIS BLANC, Executor. GEORGE A. HEANEY, Attorney for Executor, 16-22 William Street, New-York, N. Y. s28-law6mM

DELLAC, SUZANNE.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against SUZANNE DELLAC, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Howe & Hummel, Nos. 87 and 89 Centre Street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 7th day of April next.—Dated New-York, the 3rd day of October, 1896. GUSTAVE VILLARET, Executor. HOWE & HUMMEL, Att'ys for Exr., 87 & 89 Centre St., N. Y. City. o5-law6mM

ELLIS, MATTHEW.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MATTHEW ELLIS, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, Room 806, No. 132 Nassau Street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 18th day of February next.—Dated New-York, the 15th day of August, 1896. DEBORAH ELLIS, Administratrix. ENGLER & KRAUTMANN, Attorneys for Administratrix, 132 Nassau Street, New-York City. au17-law6mM

HOLL, GEORGE.—The people of the State of New-York, by the grace of God free and independent, to Albert Holl, Balthaser Holl, Jean or Johannes Holl, Philip Holl, Margaretha Kühn, née Holl, Eva Leonhard, née Holl, send greeting: Whereas, Henry Imhof of the City of New-York, has lately applied to the Surrogate's Court of our City and County of New-York to have a certain instrument in writing, bearing date the eighteenth day of May, 1892, relating to both real and personal property, duly proved as the last will and testament of GEORGE HOLL, late of the City and County of New-York, deceased, therefore, you, and each of you, are cited to appear before the Surrogate of our City and County of New-York, at his office in the City of New-York, on the 12th day of January, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-seven, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend the probate of the said last will and testament; and such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof, we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the said City and County of New-York to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of our said City and County, at the City of New-York, the 19th day of November, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-six. J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN, Clerk of the Surrogate's Court.

[L. S.]

HENRY C. BOTTY, Atty. for Petitioner, No. 41 Park Row, N. Y. City. n23-law6wM

PICKHARDT, SYDNEY B.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against SYDNEY B. PICKHARDT, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the office of Hawkins & Delafield, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the thirtieth day of June, next.—Dated New York, the 28th day of December, 1896. LILLIAN PICKHARDT, Administratrix, with Will Annexed. HAWKINS & DELAFIELD, Attorneys for Administratrix, 111 Broadway, New York City. d28-law6mM.

SCHNEPEL, HERMAN.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against HERMAN SCHNEPEL, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of Lewis S. Goebel, their attorney, at No. 41 Park Row, Times Building, in the City of New York, on or before the 15th day of June next.—Dated New York, the 30th day of November, 1896. SAMUEL SCHUMACHER, Executor. CHARLES A. SCHNEPEL, Executor. LEWIS S. GOEBEL, Attorney for Executors, 41 Park Row, New York City. d7-law6mM

SEILEY, MARGARET JAY.—The people of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent; to John W. Seiley, Emma L. J. Gilmore, Helen Jay, commonly called Nellie Jay; Lucy Jay, Lillian Jay, Harry Jay, and all the other heirs at law and next of kin of MARGARET JAY SEILEY, late of the City of New York, deceased, whose names and places of residence are unknown, send greeting:

Whereas, Thomas Philip Hornsey of the City of New York has lately applied to the Surrogate's Court of our City and County of New York, to have a certain instrument in writing, bearing date the thirty-first day of March, 1896, relating to both real and personal property, duly proved as the last will and testament of Margaret Jay Seiley, late of the City and County of New York, deceased; therefore, you, and each of you, are cited to appear before the Surrogate of our City and County of New York, at his office in the City of New York, on the 27th day of January, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-seven, at half past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend the probate of the said last will and testament; and such of you as are hereby cited, as are under the age of twenty-one years, are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the said City and County of New York to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of our said City and County, at the City of New York, the 2d day of December, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-six. J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN, Clerk of the Surrogate's Court.

[L. S.]

JOHN M. STODDARD, Attorney for Proponent, 146 Broadway, New York City. d7-law6wM

TOPP, ELISABETH OR ELIZABETH.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, made the 9th day of July, 1896, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ELISABETH, otherwise known as ELIZABETH TOPP, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of Hugo H. Ritterbusch, Esq., No. 108 Fulton Street, in the City of New-York, on or before the first day of February, 1897, next.—Dated New-York, the 1st day of July, 1896. FREDERICK A. BERGHANE, EMIL TOPP, Executors &c., of Elisabeth, &c., Topp, deceased. HUGO H. RITTERBUSCH, Attorney for Executors, 108 Fulton Street, New-York City. jy13-law6mM

WILSON, MATTHEW W.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MATTHEW W. WILSON, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the office of Strong & Spear, Nos. 78 and 80 Wall Street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 30th day of January next.—Dated New-York, the 25th day of July, 1896. MINNIE I. WILSON, Executrix. STRONG & SPEAR, Attorneys for Executrix, 78 and 80 Wall Street, New-York City. jy27-law6mM

The New York Times

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

PUBLISHED EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR.

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One Year..... $2.00
SATURDAY, (REVIEW OF BOOKS AND ART:)
One Year..... $1.00
DAILY AND SUNDAY TO EUROPE:
Per Month..... $1.50

Amusements This Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—Two Little Vagrants—8:15.
AMERICAN—Captain Impudence—8:15.
BIJOU—Courted into Court—8:15.
CASINO—An American Beauty—8:15.
DALY'S—The Geisha—8:15.
EDEN MUSEE—Cinematograph, Waxworks, and Concerts—2:30 and 8:00 P. M.
EMPIRE—Under the Red Robe—8:20.
FIFTH AVENUE—A Superfluous Husband—8:15.
FOURTEENTH STREET—The Cherry Pickers—8:15.
GARDEN—The Gay Parisians—8:20.
GARRICK—Secret Service—8:15.
GRAND OPERA HOUSE—In Old Kentucky—8:00.
HARLEM OPERA HOUSE—Thoroughbred—8:15.
HERALD SQUARE—The Girl from Paris—8:15.
HOYT'S—A Contented Woman—8:30. Matinée.
IRVING PLACE—Der Rabenvater—8:15.
KNICKERBOCKER—The Hobby Horse—8:15.
KOSTER & BIAL'S—Vaudeville—8:00.
LYCEUM—The White Flower—The Late Mr. Castello—8:20.
MURRAY HILL—The Rising Generation—8:15.
NEW METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE—Faust—8:00.
OLYMPIA—Music Hall—Vaudeville—8:15. Winter Garden—Bal Champetre—11:00.
ST. NICHOLAS SKATING RINK—Skating—Day and Evening.
WALLACK'S—Kismet—8:15.

See Amusement Advertisements—Page 7.

NEW YORK, MONDAY, JAN. 4, 1897.

INDEPENDENT VOTING IN NEW YORK.

The independent voters of the State of New York are a tremendous but undisciplined force. When they are thoroughly aroused by indignation at a public wrong they are irresistible. Indeed, they sometimes overdo their work, showing too little merciful discrimination, so that the innocent with the guilty are trampled down by them and in one red burial blent.

A glance at the working and effects of the Mugwump propensity is timely just now, for there are ominous signs that the election next Fall will exhibit another of those tidal waves which have been so frequent among the political phenomena of the State during the last fifteen or twenty years. We have brought together in a short table the pluralities in certain years when the independent voter was out in determining force, arranged in such a way as to illustrate the fluctuations between the two parties of the element that awards victory or administers defeat at will:

Year.	Office.	Candidate Elected.		Plurality.
1879.	Governor.	CORNELL	Rep.	42,777
1882.	Governor.	CLEVELAND	Dem.	192,000
1885.	Governor.	HILL	Dem.	11,184
1888.	Governor.	HILL	Dem.	10,171
1888.	President.	HARRISON	Rep.	14,373
1891.	Governor.	FLOWER	Dem.	47,937
1892.	President.	CLEVELAND	Dem.	45,518
1893.	J. C't App'ls.	BARTLETT.	Rep.	101,064
1893.	Sec'y State.	PALMER	Rep.	24,484
1894.	Governor.	MORTON	Rep.	156,108
1896.	President.	McKINLEY	Rep.	268,469
1896.	Governor.	BLACK	Rep.	212,992

The circumstances which caused the pendulum to swing in this rather wild fashion may be briefly recalled. In 1879 JOHN KELLY, then the Tammany chief, bolted the nomination of LUCIUS ROBINSON, the Democratic candidate for Governor, ran for the office himself, got 79,000 votes, and so elected CORNELL. This was not Mugwumpery. It was Tammany spite. But in 1882, GARFIELD having carried the State in 1880, there was a violent quarrel in the Republican Party between the Stalwarts and the Half-Breeds, and FOLGER, who had been nominated by the Arthur-Conkling machine, was unmercifully drubbed by Mr. BLAINE'S Half-Breed friends. The result in 1888, when HILL was elected Governor while the Harrison Electoral ticket carried the State by 14,000 plurality, has never been explained by Mr. HILL'S friends to the satisfaction of Mr. CLEVELAND'S friends. In 1893 there was a fine exhibition of the power of the body of independent voters. MAYNARD, who had made himself odious by his part in the theft of the Senate, was nominated for a Court of Appeals Justiceship by the Democratic machine, and was beaten by 101,064 votes. At the same time CORD MEYER, Democratic candidate for Secretary of State, was beaten by 24,484 votes. This was at once a triumph and a disappointment. CORD MEYER was a worthy candidate. He ought to have been elected. Had the independent voters been a disciplined body, had they been able to confine their indignation to the candidate who provoked it, so as to smite MAYNARD but spare MEYER, the result would have been ideal. But it was a telling admonition to machine politicians when they gave MEYER 42,456 more votes than MAYNARD. Again, in the last election there was evidence of extensive discrimination, for MCKINLEY for President had 819,838 votes, or 32,322 more than BLACK for Governor. If we add to this the 26,698 votes cast for GRIFFIN, it appears that there were 59,020 voters in the State who were opposed to Bryanism yet took no interest in Mr. BLACK'S candidacy.

The violence of the swing may be measured by a comparison of extremes. A Democrat had 192,000 plurality in 1882, a Republican had 268,469 plurality in 1896. There were 1,423,876 votes cast for Presidential Electors last Fall, not counting 122,080 blank, defective, and scattering. Mr. MCKINLEY received 57 per cent. of these, while Mr. CLEVELAND had only 47 per cent. in 1892. When so large a percentage of this vast electorate takes on the independent habit, the verdicts it renders at the polls are very emphatic. That is salutary, since our bosses are notoriously hard of hearing and indifferent to "clamor." But it would be of incalculable benefit to the State and to the city if the independents would learn to co-ordinate their wrathful impulses. There is always danger that a great and unmixed victory will be accepted by the fortunate party as a license to revel in partisan misdoing. We are now confronted by precisely that danger. It is a serious case in point.

We hope Gov. BLACK will repent of some of the wrong purposes his friends, uncontradicted, have imputed to him, and that he will be a wise and good Governor. But let us look the matter squarely in the face. If he is an unwise and a bad Governor, there will be another exhibition of independent voting next Fall, and on a large scale. Everybody sees what that would mean in this city, unless the disposition to punish the Republican Party in the State were put under intelligent direction in Greater New York. There is only a Judge of the Court of Appeals to be elected on the State ticket. It ought to be possible to organize our local contest with such practical good sense that Tammany will not be enthroned again by the accident of a refluent tidal wave.

CONCERNING A WOOD-PULP PAPER COMBINATION.

On the last day of the old year some interesting testimony concerning the manufacture of paper was given before the Ways and Means Committee in Washington. We refer to such paper as is used by the daily press. Mr. JOHN NORRIS, publisher of The New York World, asserted that a combination of the manufacturers had recently been formed. We quote the following from a published report of his remarks:

"He thought it necessary that some one should inform the members of the committee and Congress that the manufacturers of paper upon which newspapers are printed had practically perfected a combination by which they hoped that every newspaper would be at their mercy and whereby they would get $5,000,000 or more per annum of increased profit. They had the protection of a duty of 10 per cent. on wood pulp and 15 per cent. on paper. No such paper, he said, was imported into the United States. On the contrary, this country was sending it to England and Australia, these foreign markets taking at times 200 tons a day. The aim of the combination was to put up the price to about 2½ cents a pound. He asked the committee to consider how far such a combination organized for private interests and taxing the knowledge of the people should be permitted to go without attracting the attention of Congress, and suggested that either paper or pulp, or both, should be put on the free list."

Among those present were Mr. WILLIAM A. RUSSELL of Massachusetts and ex-Senator WARNER MILLER of this State. According to our report of the proceedings, Mr. RUSSELL asserted that "no combination had been formed or was contemplated." As a manufacturer of paper, he asked that the duties should be retained, saying that the duty on pulp ought to be specific instead of ad valorem, although he was not required to explain why any protective duty is needed by American manufacturers who export great quantities of their product every month. Ex-Senator MILLER also addressed the committee. "He knew," our report says, "of no combination to put up the price of paper or control its output." It was admitted in the course of the ensuing discussion, however, that efforts had recently been made to establish "a central selling agency."

Now, it is notorious that for some weeks past the manufacturers of wood-pulp paper have been holding conferences and trying to complete a combination. The journals of the paper trade have devoted much space to a consideration of the project, and the daily newspapers have published many dispatches relating to the nature and progress of the negotiations. This Mr. RUSSELL who addressed the Ways and Means Committee has been the foremost representative of the New England mills in these conferences, and on the 6th ult., after his return to Boston from one of the meetings, our dispatches from that city said: "From a reliable source it was learned that the negotiations for the formation of a combination of the manufacturers of wood pulp, or sulphite news-paper, have resulted satisfactorily, and that only minor details remain to be settled before the plan is put in operation."

In the same dispatches "the basis of arrangement" was described, the chief feature of the plan being that all sales should be made by a central authority at a uniform price. Many combinations or Pools have recently been formed on this plan. The Nail Pool was made by intrusting the sales to a central agent or commissioner, and when the manufacturers were making that combination we heard from them the old story that the additional profit was to be obtained by the economies due to centralization. But after the organization was completed the price of nails was increased by 200 per cent.!

An impression prevails in the West that the Paper Combination in the East is an accomplished fact. The following press dispatch was published here on Christmas Day:

"Appleton, Wis., Dec. 24.—J. A. KIMBERLY and GEORGE H. WHITING of Neenah, representing the paper manufacturers of Wisconsin, who recently held a meeting here to consider the advisability of forming a Western paper-makers' combination similar to that which was recently formed in the East, have gone to New York to confer with representatives of the Eastern combine. Upon their report will depend whether an independent Western combination shall be formed or a union of Western manufacturers with the Eastern combination shall be made."

Referring to the inquiry to be made by these gentlemen, The Paper Mill and Wood Pulp News said, on the 31st ult., (the day of the hearing at Washington,) that they were to "hold a conference with those interested in the Eastern combination," and that it seemed probable that there would be "a separate organization" in the West which would "work in harmony with, but not as a part of, the Eastern board." This may remind some one of the harmony existing between the Eastern and the Western window-glass combinations before these two organizations were consolidated a few weeks ago by a union of the two "boards."

Why did not the prominent manufacturers who addressed the Ways and Means Committee frankly describe the plans by which they have sought to prevent competition in prices? They were asking that the people of the United States should "protect" them by tariff duties, and Congress may reasonably require them to disclose the character of any combination agreement which they have made or are trying to complete. If competition in selling prices has been suppressed or is about to be suppressed, this fact should induce Congress to remove the duty. The magnitude of the exports furnishes proof that, even from the protectionist's point of view, the industry does not need tariff protection.

AN AMERICAN AFFAIR.

One thing is plain from the comments of business men on the errand that has taken Senator WOLCOTT of Colorado across the sea. It is that, no matter what he may learn there, the American people have their own currency to attend to, and that the Government would make a great mistake and be guilty of a great fault if it allowed our business to wait on the decision of foreign Governments. It is folly verging on crime to act in this matter otherwise than for our own lasting interests under the perfectly silly pretext that the standard of our currency is not definitely fixed. It is fixed. It is our judgment that it will not be changed by the co-operation of other Governments. It is the gold standard, and there is no chance near enough for sane men to think about that it will ever be anything else. If by any remote chance the standard should, with the joint agreement of England, Germany, France, Austria, Russia, and Italy, be made bimetallic, our own needs and our own obligations would not be changed in the least. The bimetallic standard will be adopted, if at all, only under conditions that will make it uniform and stable. Then our duty will still be, as it is now, so to shape our currency system that it will at all times and in all conditions conform to the standard, be steady in value for the exchanges it has to make, and respond to legitimate demands, whether greater or less, of commerce. That is not now true of it, and it must be made true.

The point of weakness and danger in our currency is the Government notes. We have, in round numbers, $500,000,000 of Government paper redeemable on demand in coin. Of these, the greenbacks, when redeemed, must be paid out again, and the Treasury notes may be paid out again except when exchanged for silver dollars. The volume outstanding has nothing to do with the demands of business; it cannot be increased when needed nor can it be diminished sensibly when not needed. The demand for redemption is not a rational and healthy one which can be foreseen and provided for in a regular and businesslike fashion. It may be greatest when the resources of the Treasury are least; it may at other times allow gold to gather in considerable mass in the Treasury; in any case, the reserve necessary to meet the demand for redemption is costly and may be subject to inconvenient and even disastrous changes which the Government is powerless to contend against.

We believe legal-tender Government paper vicious in principle, and the power to issue it or regulate it one exposed to great abuses. It would be a good thing for the country to get rid of it. But we urge no radical and sweeping change in this matter. We have had legal-tender Government paper in use now for a generation; the people are accustomed to it and it would be difficult to abolish it immediately. But it need not be difficult to reform it, to take away from it the one worst feature that has been the direct or remote source of most of our troubles—its everlasting reissue. That would instantly change its nature and make it relatively safe.

If it were provided by law at the coming session of Congress that legal-tender notes presented for payment in gold should be destroyed and no others issued in their place, the whole problem of the currency would become measurably simple. To guard against surprises the amount so withdrawn on redemption in any one year might be limited. But, as a matter of fact, it is probable that the amount presented for redemption would be very light. The public mind, however, at home and abroad would at once be set at rest on the question of the stability of the currency. All doubt as to the absolute maintenance of the Government paper at par would vanish. The path of advance would have been entered on and would not be abandoned.

This is the business we must attend to; this is our immediate, imperative duty. It is the same whatever standard the world may agree upon. It is wicked folly to defer it under any pretext whatever.

THE GREATER NEW YORK POLICE.

The first hearing upon the provisions of the Greater New York charter is to be given before the commission in the Council Chamber, at the City Hall, today, at 1 o'clock, and will relate wholly to the Police Department. It is a subject of very great importance, and one upon which the draft of the charter is in one point radically wrong. That point concerns simply the constitution of the head of the department, and every possible effort should be made to have the fault corrected before the draft of a charter leaves the hands of the commission.

The chapter relating to the Police Department consolidates the police force of the Greater New York into one body, including not only that of the different territorial divisions, but that in the service of the Park Departments and the Bridge Trustees, and places it all under one control and direction like an army for the maintenance of order and the enforcement of law. The importance of having that control and direction incapable of division like the head of a War Department is obvious, and we need not waste more argument upon it.

But it is placed in a board of four Commissioners, appointed for terms of four years, one terminating every year, no more than two of whom "shall, when either of them is appointed, belong to the same political party, nor be of the same political opinion on State and National politics." Here is expressed in bad grammar the most pernicious principle ever applied to any branch of public administration, and one that is especially pernicious in its application to police administration.

The only excuse given for it by the Committee on Draft is that the officers of the Police Department must "preserve order at the polls, deliver election notices, distribute official ballots to the polling places throughout the city, and receive and transmit election returns," and it says that "a board charged with all of these duties is required by the State Constitution to be composed of equal representation of the two dominant political parties." We wish to call attention to the fact that this statement is absolutely without foundation in the Constitutional requirement or in the reason upon which that requirement is based.

"All of these duties" enumerated are purely ministerial, and have no possible relation to party differences, of which the police in the performances of these duties can know nothing. What the Constitution requires is an equal representation of the "two dominant political parties," if two parties can be considered as "dominant" at the same time, upon boards of officers "charged with the duty of registering voters, or of distributing ballots at the polls to voters, or of receiving, recording, or counting votes at elections." This is a radically different matter from the police duties referred to, and the gratuitous misrepresentation of the committee is inscrutable.

Moreover, the charter provision does not require the equal representation of the "two dominant parties," or of any parties on the Police Board. It would not prevent the representation of four different parties or of no party at all, but its intention is the bad one of securing the equal representation of two parties. Not only that intention, but the actual provision, is in conflict with the Constitution of the State, if that instrument was rightly interpreted by the Court of Appeals in the Albany police case.

AMERICAN CHIVALRY.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In yesterday's issue of THE TIMES I saw two editorials on "One-Sidedness" and "Chivalry." While both are good, each in its own way, they still provoke a smile when compared one with the other. Did you not exercise a little one-sidedness in your "Chivalry"? I know New York now for nearly thirty years, and formerly always left my place to some woman; but for several years I stopped it altogether, except to some poor, or frail, or sickly, or old woman, to whom I always yield willingly my seat in a car. Here I am certain to meet a thankful eye, a recognizing smile, and I know I did some good. But to the average "lady" who thinks it to be her right, who does not even thank you, not even so much as look at you, thinks herself by far too high above you to sully herself with a kind word or nod—not 1,000 horse power would bring me round again to leave my seat for her. If chivalry in men has gone, the mass of women have to blame themselves, and all the more so because they seem to take pride in the "new woman," a creature stripped largely of the bloom and fragrance of true, elevating, ennobling womanhood.

Assuring you that I certainly do not stand alone in this opinion and determination, I am, yours respectfully, F. L.

GLENBROOK, Conn., Dec. 28, 1896.

Our correspondent, in controverting our remarks upon the decline of American chivalry, offers a confirmation of them all the stronger for being unconscious. Chivalry, from the point of view from which we were considering it last Sunday, consists, as we explained, in deference and consideration for women as women. This sentiment our correspondent acknowledges that he has outgrown, as the behavior of a New York crowd in any place of public assembly or conveyance shows that the majority of the young males of New York have outgrown it or have never possessed it. The exceptions made by our correspondent prove the rule. He does not give up his seat to a woman as a woman—that is to say, he does not pay deference to her sex. But he gives up his seat to "some poor, or frail, or sickly, or old woman." That is to say, he gives up his seat to a woman as he would give it up to a man who was evidently more in need of it than he. Doubtless he would offer his seat to a frail, or sickly, or old man. Whether he would offer his seat to a poor man because he was poor he does not say, and we do not see why he should offer it to a poor woman because she is poor, except that in that case he explains that he would be more likely to be thanked for it. But in any case the sentiment that impels him to make the exceptions he notes to his rule of keeping his seat is not chivalry at all, but humanity, a sentiment very likely more creditable, but very different.

His explanation of his change of attitude in respect to women who stand in his presence, from erect to sedentary, is equally confirmatory of our remarks. He says that it is all the fault of the women who failed to acknowledge the courtesy which was formerly paid to them. That is a very ancient excuse. It was first employed on a memorable occasion recorded in the third chapter of Genesis. But it has never been maintained that in making it ADAM set an example of chivalry.

We notice that the fruit growers of California in convention assembled have decided to ask the Ways and Means Committee for higher duties on prunes and certain other products. But they are exporting prunes, and why do they need the present duty of 1½ cents a pound, to say nothing of a higher one? A German paper said a few days ago: "California prunes, being larger than the Slavonic and Bosnian, and quite as good, besides being cheaper, are gradually winning a large market in England as well as on the Continent." If these prunes are sold in large quantities abroad at prices lower than those at which foreign prunes are sold there, what is the argument in support of a protective duty here? It is stated that the California crop last year was 51,000,000 pounds. But the imports of both prunes and plums were only 483,658 pounds, valued at $68,862. We suppose that there are persons who prefer the foreign prunes and buy them. They should not be taxed for the benefit of prune growers in California who are able to export large quantities of their fruit.

Announcement has been made within the last three or four days that work has been or very soon will be resumed in several large mills. The great carpet factory of ALEXANDER SMITH & SONS at Yonkers, which employs 7,000 persons when running on full time, and which has been idle for two months, is soon to be in operation again. The factory of the Lowell Carpet Company will give work to 600 employés to-day. Fires will be lighted today in one furnace of the Maryland Steel Company, and it is hoped that the number of men employed will be increased from 150 to 500 within two weeks. The blooming mill of the Bethlehem Iron Company, idle for nearly three months, was started on Saturday, and the number of men employed will be increased to 1,000 to-day. These are encouraging signs of a revival of activity.

One of the matters upon which a hearing is to be asked before the Consolidation Commission is that of proportional representation in the Municipal Assembly. Some question has been raised as to the constitutionality of such a provision in the charter, but it is the opinion of ex-Judge DILLON that it would not be open to objection on that score so long as the elector would have the right to vote for all elective officers and effect would be given to the voice of the majority. But the principle of proportional representation is the recognition of parties according to their numerical strength. Is not this in conflict with the idea of securing the choice of municipal officers regardless of party and of establishing the principle of non-partisanship in municipal administration?

It is so desirable that ex-Fire Commissioner PURROY and ex-Police Commissioner SHEEHAN should fall out and take to exposing each other that their quarrel is instructive and should be valuable. What the controversy is ostensibly about does not much matter. What it is really about is, of course, the leadership of Tammany Hall. Mr. PURROY appears to have aggrieved Mr. SHEEHAN in the first place by coming out for BRYAN in advance of the indorsement of the Hall, and thus aiming at Mr. SHEEHAN'S leadership. He has followed this up by referring in some detail to the official record of Mr. SHEEHAN in Buffalo. Mr. SHEEHAN'S answer to this is that Mr. PURROY is "a coward, a blackguard, and a hypocrite." These are bitter words, but of slight probative force. It would be more to the purpose for Mr. SHEEHAN to rummage Mr. PURROY'S "record" to ascertain if there may not be in it a fair set-off to his own "irregularities of bookkeeping" in Buffalo. If Messrs. SHEEHAN and PURROY carry their contest to the conclusion of Kilkenny, and succeed in disqualifying each other for the leadership of Tammany, something will be gained for the cause of good government.

Respectfully referred to LOUIS F. PAYN, Albany, with apologies to the late JOHN MILTON:

"This is the masterpiece of a modern politician, how to qualify and mold the sufferance of the people to the length of that foot that is to tread on their necks; how rapine may serve itself with the fair and honorable pretenses of public good; how the puny law may be brought under the wardship and control of lust and will; in which attempt, if they fall short, then must a superficial color of reputation by all means, direct or indirect, be gotten to wash over the unsightly bruise of honor."

The Reform Club does well to take up the study of the tenement houses, and Mr. RIIS and Dr. GOULD are excellent guides in that study. It is only recently that the nature and extent of the evil have been systematically investigated in our city, and many of our citizens, not unfamiliar with work of this sort, have been startled to find that in some ways New York suffers worse than others of the large cities of the world. Undoubtedly the best remedy is the building of houses where decent, healthy, and comfortable living can be had at a cost no greater than the rents now paid. This is a slow process, and no one can say how far it may be carried. In the meantime the public agencies by which the mischief of the tenements can be lessened should be used and extended to their utmost. They are: Public schools of the highest character for the younger children of the districts; the strict enforcement of the laws as to the construction and conduct of tenements; public baths; parks, gardens, and like places of simple amusement. These are all measures in which the Reform Club can make its influence felt. The most important of them is, of course, the schooling for the younger children.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—As was inevitable, the authorities at Washington have directed the Collector at Jacksonville to give the steamer Dauntless clearance papers, though her cargo consists of munitions of war, and her destination Nuevitas, is proof that the arms are intended for the Cuban rebels. It is an established principle of our law that citizens of the United States, acting strictly as merchants, can sell to insurgents against a friendly nation any goods which they could sell to the loyal subjects of that nation. The right to prohibit the importation of such merchandise as it sees fit to exclude is, on the other hand, possessed by every government, but it is one that each must enforce for itself, and a violation of regulations looking to that end concerns no one except the makers of them. The Dauntless, therefore, can steam away, loaded deep with guns and powder to be used against Spain, but after she reaches Cuban waters her cargo becomes liable to instant seizure and confiscation—if the Spaniards catch her. If they do it, the vessel's charterers can get no redress; if she eludes their vigilance, Spain will have no redress. Now it is a most interesting question what the Dauntless people really intend to do. Nuevitas is a village of from 1,500 to 2,000 inhabitants, situated a few miles east of the central point on Cuba's northern coast. The nearest city of any importance is Puerto Principe, fifty-two miles inland, with which Nuevitas is connected by rail, and of which it is the port. The whole surrounding country, with the exception of that city, is practically in the possession of Gen. Gomez, but Nuevitas and its harbor are held by the Spaniards, protected by their gunboats. The Dauntless cannot possibly land her cargo there, unless the rebels have planned to capture the village and to occupy it long enough to permit the vessel to enter, unload, and get away again. If some such scheme is not contemplated, it is impossible to see what good clearance papers will be to the Dauntless, and if such a scheme is feasible, it is impossible to see why it was not adopted long ago.

CURRENT NOTES.

A fiddlemaker in Maine says that a good fiddle is made of good sound wood and good sound sense.

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The assessed valuation of Boston this year is $975,665,414, an increase of $89,737,614 in five years.

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When Maine was admitted into the Union, in 1820, its valuation was $20,962,778. Its valuation now, and its citizens are very proud of it, is $328,500,994.

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The issue of The Philadelphia Public Ledger Almanac for 1897 is well up to the high standard long sustained by that valuable and beautifully printed annual publication.

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Mr. John E. Garrell, residing near Wilmington, N. C., is reputed to be the most extensive single grower of lettuce in the South. He expects to ship North this season from 8,000 to 10,000 barrels of lettuce.

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A citizen of Westbrook, Me., regarded as intelligent by his townsmen, says that whenever he has a severe attack of rheumatism he confines himself to a diet of fried salt pork and soon regains his normal health.

***

Maine fishermen got $71,704 for the smelt they caught last year. Most of the fish they sent to this city and Boston. The value of the year's salmon catch in the State was only $12,286. Most of the salmon were taken in the Penobscot and St. Croix Rivers.

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On New Year's night Mr. and Mrs. George Barry celebrated the sixtieth anniversary of their marriage, at their home, in Milton, Mass. The house is the birthplace of Mrs. Barry. The couple were married in it, and they have lived there ever since.

***

The State of Ohio paid over $500,000 last year for the support of the outside poor, but the law has been repealed, and henceforth the towns must care for the needy outside the almshouses as well as within. The expense to the State for indoor relief and Soldiers' Relief Commission brought the year's total to over $1,750,000.

***

The Hon. William D. McHugh, the new Judge of the Federal Court for the District of Nebraska, was a cobbler only a few years ago. He was born in Galena, Ill., thirty-seven years ago, and long worked at his trade, and subsequently at schoolteaching, to earn money to pay the expenses of his legal studies. He is reputed to be a brilliant man and an able and learned lawyer.

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Californians contemplate erecting in Washington, at the time of the inauguration of the new President, an elaborate citrous arch, its prime object being to advertise their State's agricultural productions. The arch is to be of redwood, and the design provides that the columns, four in number, shall be completely enveloped by oranges and lemons. The bases are to be faced with California onyx and marble. The whole is to be lighted at night by incandescent lamps.

WHAT THE PAPERS SAY.

Common Sense Should Rule.

From The Galveston (Texas) News.

As between American sympathy and American common sense, the latter should prevail primarily.

Should be Heard.

From The Detroit (Mich.) Tribune.

Possibly some day the American consumer will get a chance to be heard before the Ways and Means Committee.

Blessings in Disguise.

From The Chicago Journal.

Bank failures are drastic medicine to a business community, but they clear out all of the weak spots.

A Million Well Used.

From The Augusta (Ga.) Chronicle.

With a million dollars appropriated for school purposes Georgia ought to blot out some of the illiteracy that prevails in the State.

Merits Death.

From The Montgomery (Ala.) Advertiser.

The man who deliberately obstructs a railroad track and takes or endangers human life should pay the penalty with his own life. The people demand legislation upon that idea.

Hadn't Thought of This.

From The Cleveland (Ohio) Leader.

It has been learned that the gowns of a New York society belle cost $25,000 a year. Here is a pointer for Mr. Bryan. To get money into circulation, have more New York society belles.

Might Do Something Itself.

From The Omaha (Neb.) Bee.

Because the belief has become general that there will be an extra session of the Fifty-fifth Congress is no good reason why the last session of the Fifty-fourth Congress should be frittered away in talk.

Legislative Ownership.

From The Boston Journal.

If there could be anything more exasperating than the calm assurance with which Mr. Platt assumes to own the New York Legislature, it is the probability that his assurance is well founded.

Mere Business Men.

From The Pittsburg (Penn.) Times.

The new ten-dollar notes contain the portraits of McCormick, the inventor of the reaper, and of Whitney, the inventor of the cotton gin. It may be remarked in passing that these were "mere business men."

Labor and Capital.

From The Buffalo Times.

There should be no strife between labor and capital. The decisive battle will be fought to a finish some day with labor and capital shoulder to shoulder against the forces of monopoly.

The Retired Shipmaster.

From The New Haven Palladium.

The world has a warm place in its heart for the retired sea Captain. He is held in respect in every clime and his vocation is considered one of the most honorable to which man may devote his life. And this is justly so, for none is so fraught with peril and none requires a greater alertness of the mind.

The Sugar Interest's Suggestions.

From The Detroit Free Press.

Summary of recommendations of the sugar interests before the Ways and Means Committee:

First—A duty of 1 cent per pound.

Second—An additional duty of about ½ cent.

Third—An additional discriminating duty.

Fourth—Repeat as often as necessary.

As Bryan Talked.

From The Springfield (Mass.) Republican.

Senator Hoar is being quoted as saying that "the payment of some of the debts owed in this country to England in silver might bring the English people to a speedy realization of the importance of an agreement on the subject, and prove a valuable object lesson." If he ever said that he belongs not where he is, but under the Bryan banner. Bryan was saying that all through the campaign.

Has Mistaken His Calling.

From The Poughkeepsie News-Press.

The fact remains that just as soon as a preacher concludes that Christ is not here, and would not be welcome if he was here, he had better find some other business. The preacher that can look at the hospitals of New York, at the charitable institutions of various kinds, at the orphan asylums, doors of hope, missions, and churches and still say that Christ would find no welcome in that city, is more to be pitied, after all, than criticised.

Farm Life Often Preferable.

From The Germantown (Penn.) Telegraph.

The statement was made in one of the daily papers recently that, according to the testimony of real estate dealers in the interior of the State, there is a very decided increase in the dmand for farms and that this demand comes largely from those who moved into cities years ago. If this be true it is an encouraging item of news. Out of ten who leave the farm to make their way in the city eight would certainly have done better had they remained at home.

Distances All Others.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I have watched the improvement of THE TIMES during the last few months with considerable interest, and I think it is one of the best representatives of clean, honest, capable journalism in the United States. Its new columns are well edited and arranged, and the editorial page is always able and conservative, without being "complexionless." The same description applies to the literary features, and these derive additional value from their prompt appearance. In text and make-up the Saturday Review of Books and Art and The Sunday Magazine Supplement easily distance all other features of this kind that I have seen. Perhaps this opinion will be of more particular interest to you from the fact that about 3,000 American and foreign newspapers are received at this office each week for examination by the editors.

D. T. PIERCE.

Office of Public Opinion, New York, Jan. 1, 1897.

The Times's Supplements.

From The Waterbury (Conn.) American.

THE NEW YORK TIMES'S two special supplements, for Saturday and Sunday, are excellent types of modern journalism at its best. The Saturday supplement is especially devoted to literary news and book reviews, the Sunday supplement to a more miscellaneous selection of subjects, but with especial regard to the drama, music, and art. The latter is largely illustrated, and while it avoids the extravagance and vulgarity of the average Sunday newspaper pictures, it is of the kind—the illustrations being of events and portraits of people at the present moment under public notice, &c.—which satisfies in a legitimate way popular taste and curiosity. The revival in THE TIMES of late is especially marked and is highly creditable. Its motto, "All the News That's Fit to Print," proves to be not only theoretically admirable, but practically successful.

A Model Newspaper.

From The Johnstown (N. Y.) Democrat.

THE NEW YORK TIMES, under its new management, is a model for all newspapers who desire the appreciation and good-will of the intelligent public. Its admirable motto, "All the News That's Fit to Print," is consistently adhered to, and nothing but the best finds its way into the columns of this popular newspaper. The Sunday edition is much more than a clean purveyor of the day's news. The Sunday Magazine, with its masterly criticisms on current art and literature, is worthy of an honored place in every household, and can be safely read and enjoyed by all members of the family.

AS YOU LIKE IT.

From The St. Paul Dispatch.

He gorged himself on turkey till his clothes
got awful tight,
And munched away at stuffing till the stuff
was out of sight,
He jammed and crammed in cranberries,
dill, pickles, and chow-chow.
Till his vitals and his inner man were in a
dreadful row.
Mashed potatoes, stewed tomatoes, soggy
turnips he devoured,
And waded into salads till his stomach
fairly soured.
Three-quarters of a mince pie on this mass
he laid away,
And a pint of lemon ice cream that had
seen a better day,
He topped the whole with coffee, well, a
cup of pon'drous size,
Then for a half an hour blew cigar smoke
in his eyes;
And when next day he sickened he admitted rather grim,
That he must have eaten something that
did not agree with him.

THE FRENCH ELECTIONS

DEFEAT OF THE RADICALS IN THE CHOICE OF SENATORS.

Moderate Republican Candidates Successful in All Directions—Ninety-seven Districts Heard From.

PARIS, Jan. 3.—Elections, which were held to-day in various parts of France for one-third of the members of the Senate, resulted in the defeat of the Radicals, who failed in their attempts to oust Moderate Republican candidates wherever the latter contested the districts. Even Siene-et-Marne, M. Bourgeois's own department, and the Department du Nord re-elected the retiring Moderate Republican candidates.

Up to midnight the returns had been received from ninety-seven districts, showing the election of 53 Moderate Republicans, 18 Radicals, and 11 Conservatives. The Republicans gain three seats from the Conservatives. In the Department of Haute Garonne, M. Victor Camparan, Republican, was the only Senator re-elected. This department returns four members of the Upper House. MM. Ournac and Valentine Abeille, the latter a Radical Republican, who represents a district of Haute Garonne in the Chamber of Deputies, were elected, leaving the fourth seat to be contested on a reballot by Count Paul de Remusat, M. Adrien Hebrard, and ex-Minister Constans, the retiring Senators.

In the Department of Gironde, which returns five Senators, ex-Minister Trarieux, Republican, retains his seat. Ex-Minister David Raynal, Republican, who represents Bordeaux in the Chamber of Deputies, was elected Senator in one of the Gironde districts.

M. Antonin Dubost, Republican, was also returned as a Senator for the Department of Isere, for a district for which he now sits in the Chamber of Deputies.

Gen. Paul Grevy, Republican, who has filled for many years one of the three seats for the Department of Jura, is likely to lose his seat.

Dr. Victor Lourties, Republican, who has represented a district of the Department of Landes since 1888, Minister of Commerce in the Dupuy Cabinet of 1894, and Secretary of the Senate for several years, has been re-elected.

Among the more prominent Senators who have been re-elected are M. Waldeck-Rousseau, who was Minister of the Interior in the Cabinets of Gambetta and Ferry; M. Louis Cochery, who has held several ministerial positions, including that of Minister of Posts and Telegraphs in the Cabinet of M. Waddington; M. Fallieres, Minister of the Interior in 1882 in the Cabinet of M. Duclerc; M. Ernest Boulanger, Minister of the Colonies in the Cabinet of M. Casimir-Perier, and M. Louis Develle, also an ex-Minister. They represent districts in the Departments of Loire, Loiret, Lot-et-Garonne, and Meuse.

The Senate is composed of 300 members, of whom one-fourth—75—were originally elected by the National Assembly for life, vacancies in this rank being filled by the Senate itself. Since 1884, however, no new life Senators have been elected, the distinction being abolished for all except the survivors of previous elections. Subject to the gradual absorption of the remaining life Senatorships, the entire body of the second Chamber is renewed by thirds every three years, so that the Senatorial mandate extends for nine years in each case. The qualification for Senators is that they shall be of French nationality, not under forty years of age, and in full enjoyment of their civil and political rights, but members of families which have furnished occupants of the throne and Generals and Admirals in active service are specially disqualified. The salary of a Senator is 15,000f. a year.

Senatorial electors, in the several constituent Departments, are of three categories —1. Communal and municipal delegates, elected by a majority of each commune or municipality, one or more delegates for every local representative body, according to population; 2. all members of each Council General and District Council; 3. the Deputies in each department. Two months after the election of the delegates the whole Electoral College proceeds to nominate one-third of the total number of Senators allotted to the department. By an act of the Assembly in 1884, there was a redistribution of seats, according to which thirty Senators were assigned to Paris, and numbers varying from twenty downward to other cities and large towns. Senator substitutes (suppleants) are elected at the same time, in case the Senator should decline or be unable to accept his mandate.

PRINCE RUDOLPH'S LETTERS.

A Grave Court Scandal Narrowly Averted in Austria.

BERLIN, Jan. 3.—Berlin, as well as Vienna, Court circles have recently been eagerly watching the developments of a scandal connected with the career of the Austrian Crown Prince Rudolph, who, with the Baroness Marie Vetsera, committed suicide at Meyerling in January, 1889. It is known that the Emperor Francis Joseph has paid enormous sums to meet the responsibilities which his son left behind him, and to conceal some of the lamentable results of his disorderly life. Some correspondence which the Archduke left fell into the hands of a man who did not scruple to have part of it photographed and sent to the Emperor, with an offer to restore the originals for a large sum, the alternative being publication.

As the letters contained some frank criticism of the Emperor's secret policy and of the personages around the throne, the affair became a matter of reference to the Cabinet. Arrests and legal prosecution in camera were talked of in Austrian court circles for a time, but now it is understood that there will be no public scandal, the matter having been arranged privately.

MORE LIBERTY IN RUSSIA.

The Czar's Tendency to a Liberal Government Policy.

BERLIN, Jan. 3.—Apropos of the now known tendency of Nicholas II. toward a liberal and pacific régime, advices from Warsaw and other centres in Poland concur in speaking of a marked change in the restrictive measures enforced against the people by the authorities, greater freedom being allowed to the press and the public. A notable instance of the change of spirit in the Russian authorities is seen in the correspondence of the St. Petersburg Novoe Vremya, which has opened its columns to advocacy of the conciliation of Poland, a larger degree of toleration for the Catholic Poles, and the cessation of restrictive measures throughout those now wide regions where the Russian Government has the adhesion of the people. The Novoe Vremya has long been the fierce enemy of the Catholic Poles, and this change of front is therefore significant.

The Czar's recent action in resisting the pressure of the Moscow authorities to punish the riotous university students by deporting them to Siberia is another favorable sign of better times in Russia.

The Archbishop of Naples Dead.

ROME, Jan. 3.—Cardinal Guglielmo Sanfelice di Acquavella, Archbishop of Naples, died to-day. He was liberal and conciliatory and was very popular. He was born at Aversa, April 13, 1834, and was created a Cardinal March 24, 1884.

GERMANY'S NEW BOERSE LAW.

It Has Greatly Reduced the Business of the Exchanges.

BERLIN, Jan. 3.—The members of the Berlin Produce Exchange began business yesterday under the new Boerse law, which went into effect on Jan. 1, as a free association instead of a close organization as formerly, but very little business was done. The Berlin association exchanged communications with the free associations (formerly the Boerses) of Halle, Stettin, Brunswick, and other centres, and some future transactions were recorded. The day was a partial holiday, however, and consequently less business was done than otherwise would have been transacted.

Public opinion as well as the opinion of the entire press, with the exception of the Conservative and Agrarian journals, is in complete sympathy with the Boersiers in their defiance of the law. The National Zeitung applauds the action of the German Boerses, and declares that it was necessary for them to act as they have done, as a matter of self-defense against the Junkers.

The Vossische Zeitung predicts that the fight will ultimately end in the victory of the mercantile community. In the Government circle the hope is expressed that the coming election of the Executive Committee and Chairman of the Boerse may influence the Boersiers in the direction of some form of compromise, the nature of which, however, the official mind is not yet able to foreshadow. In the meantime the only possible compromise that the Boerse operators will accept will be the suppression of the clauses of the law which interfere with their business.

The stock Boerses of Berlin and Frankfort were stagnant yesterday, in view of the uncertainty of the effect of the prohibitory clauses of the new law. Yesterday's buying was consequently confined to Government stocks. Upward of 600 members of the Produce Exchange have joined the newly formed free association.

GERMANY'S ARTILLERY BILL.

It Will Propose an Addition of 177,000,000 Marks to the Budget.

BERLIN, Jan. 3.—The new Artillery bill, which will be laid before the Reichstag soon after the Chamber resumes its sittings, will propose an addition to the military budget of 177,000,000 marks.

Military authorities who are permitted to speak on the subject, and whose opinion is worth having, deny the current reports that the impending reorganization of the artillery is due to the Canet quick-firing gun being adopted for the French Army. The new German field gun was tested at Krupps in the presence of the Kaiser and a special staff of officers more than a year ago, and was approved as the most potent field piece yet invented, and has been since under constant construction.

The Kaiser keeps in close touch with Krupps, at whose works guns on the new model, but of different calibre, are rapidly being manufactured and tested.

Notes of Foreign Interest.

QUEENSTOWN, Jan. 3.—The Cunard Line steamer Lucania, Capt. McKay, from Liverpool yesterday, was detained off this port to-day by a gale, and instead of sailing at about 8 o'clock for New York as she usually does, she did not take her departure until 12:30 P. M.

LONDON, Jan. 3.—A cable dispatch has been sent to Mrs. Kirkpatrick, wife of George A. Kirkpatrick, Lieutenant Governor of Ontario, summoning her to London, where her husband is seriously ill. An operation will be performed as soon as Mrs. Kirkpatrick arrives.

LONDON, Jan. 3.—The Allan Line steamer Carthaginian, Capt. French, from Philadelphia, which ran aground in the Clyde, was compelled to discharge part of her cargo in order to get afloat. She sustained considerable damage. She will discharge the cargo yet on board of her, and will then go in dock to repair.

PUGILIST DUFFY DYING.

Referee and Manager and Antagonist Held to Await the Result.

On a certificate from St. Vincent's Hospital that James Duffy, the young pugilist who ruptured a blood vessel in his head after being defeated in a glove contest at the Broadway Athletic Club Saturday night, is dying, Police Captain Groo of the Mercer Street squad arraigned in Jefferson Market Court yesterday on "suspicion of homicide" Richard Roche, fifty years old, of 438 Lexington Avenue, who refereed the contest; Thomas O'Rourke, forty-six years old, of 76 St. Mark's Place, manager of the club, and George Justice, nineteen years old, of 271 William Street, who gained the decision in the fight.

Lawyer Friend appeared for the defendants, and appealed to Capt. Groo to corroborate his statement that Duffy was not taken ill until some time after the fight was over. He said that he could produce many witnesses who will testify that after the decision as to the merits of the contest was announced Duffy walked to his "corner" without showing any signs of distress. The certificate from the hospital was that he is suffering from cerebral hemorrhage, and Mr. Friend argued that any violent exercise might bring on such an attack.

Capt. Groo declined to corroborate the defense, but Acting Inspector Allaire admitted that he saw no blows struck that appeared hard enough to occasion any serious injury. Magistrate Flammer held all three defendants in $2,000 bail to await the result of Duffy's illness. The case will be called again on Wednesday afternoon. Martin Engel furnished the required bail.

At midnight last night Duffy was still unconscious, and, it was believed, dying.

Chinese Gamblers Had Money.

A Chinese gambling den at 229 Park Row was raided by detectives from the Oak Street Station last night, and fourteen Chinamen, including Ah Wah, the proprietor, were arrested. The police were surprised to find that each prisoner had nearly $200. The Chinamen will be arraigned in the Centre Street Court this morning.

TELEGRAPHIC BREVITIES.

PORTSMOUTH, N. H., Jan. 3.—It is feared that the safety of the schooner Blanche H. King, from Philadelphia for this port, with a cargo of coal, has been lost. The schooner left Philadelphia three weeks ago.

LAKEWOOD, N. J., Jan. 3.—Charles Lyons, stonemason, fifty-five years old, was found unconscious early this morning on the Palisade near Englewood, and there is reason to believe he met with foul play. It is feared he will die.

WATERBURY, Conn., Jan. 3.—John O'Conner of this city has attached property of the town for $1,000 in a suit brought to recover from the Town of Waterbury the payment of a war bounty which O Conner claims is due him.

LAMBERTVILLE, N. J., Jan. 3.—There is considerable excitement at this place over the alleged discovery of a coal mine on the farm of Samuel Moore, near Lambertville. It is said the location of the mine was revealed to Moore in a dream.

HIGHTSTOWN, N. J., Jan. 3.—Daniel Flock, a farmer residing at this place, who had been missing since Monday, was found drowned this afternoon. It is supposed Flock's horse got off the main road in the darkness and wandered into the creek.

HOLDEN, Mo., Jan. 3.—Early this morning a freight train on the Missouri Pacific Railway ran into a landslide, near this place. Three of the crew were killed. Heavy rains caused a mass of earth to slide down upon the track and the train crashed into the obstruction.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 3.—Frank Breckman, a local politician, shot Marguerite Hollis in the jaw yesterday, inflicting a painful wound. Then he placed the muzzle of the revolver in his mouth and shot himself to death. Brockman was crazed from liquor.

MANCHESTER, Conn., Jan. 3.—Amos Stevens, who was connected with the Northampton Bank robbery, died sudenly of heart disease this evening at Cowles's Hotel. Stevens had been in New York, but came here to visit relatives a few weeks ago. He was seventy-six years of age. He leaves a wife.

THE LEGISLATURE'S PLANS

WILL MEET FOR ORGANIZATION WEDNESDAY NOON.

Next Meeting Will be on the Evening of Jan. 13—Members of Both Houses to Participate in the Albany Centennial.

ALBANY, Jan. 3.—The organization of the Legislature, which will meet here Wednesday, will be a quiet affair. The organization of the State Senate will not be changed materially from last year, and all that will be necessary to complete the organization of the Legislature this year will be the election of officers in the Assembly.

Assemblyman O'Grady, who is to be chosen Speaker without opposition, will not open his Speakership headquarters here until Tuesday. He is now engaged at the Fifth Avenue Hotel, in New York, on the preliminary list of the Assembly committees, which are not to be announced until a week from Wednesday.

The caucuses of the Republican and Democratic members to nominate candidates for the various Assembly positions will be held Tuesday evening. There has been no change in the Republican slate which has been made up to fill the various Assembly positions.

Both houses of the Legislature will meet about noon Wednesday, and after the organization, Gov. Black's annual message will be transmitted by the hands of his private secretary, Col. William H. Griffiths. The session will not be of long duration, and after the members of Assembly have drawn for the seats, the Legislature will adjourn until the evening of Jan. 13, when the Assembly committees will be announced.

The members of the Legislature are to take an active part in the celebration Wednesday of the one hundredth anniversary of the location of the State Capitol at Albany. There will be a parade in the afternoon.

Exercises in Harmanus Bleecker Hall will follow. Gov. Black will preside. The programme includes an address by Levi P. Morton, a historical address by Chauncey M. Depew, an address by former Lieut. Gov. Thomas G. Alvord of Syracuse, and a commemorative poem by William H. McElroy. The Right Rev. T. M. A. Burke, Catholic Bishop of Albany, will open the exercises in prayer, and the Right Rev. William Croswell Doane, Episcopal Bishop of Albany, will close with a benediction.

In the evening the State ball will be held in the commodious State Armory. This is expected to be a grand affair. Applications for tickets have come from each city in the State. Ex-Postmaster General Bissell will head a delegation from Buffalo. J. Pierpont Morgan, Perry Belmont, and Mr. and Mrs. Bradley Martin will be among the New Yorkers present.

While the ball is in progress, a gorgeous display of fireworks will take place in Washington Park in connection with the skating carnival on the park lake. A night parade of political clubs previous to the pyrotechnic display, will also be a feature of the celebration.

SENATOR PRITCHARD'S HOPES.

Odds of 100 to 50 Are Offered on His Re-electfon.

RALEIGH, N. C., Jan. 3.—Members of the Legislature, which meets Wednesday, are arriving in great numbers. As rapidly as the Populists arrive they are called on by prominent Republicans in the interest of Senator Pritchard. It is learned that some of the Populists already here tell Pritchard's friends they favor him. Odds of 100 to 50 are offered by Republicans on Pritchard's re-election.

The Republicans will hold a caucus Tuesday night. They say they are very desirous that the Populists shall hold a joint caucus with them on all matters. The Populist State Chairman reiterates his statement that there will be no joint caucuses. He declares he is well pleased with the situation, but declines to say more. The Democrats say they expect overtures from Senator Butler. The whole matter hinges on one thing, this being Butler's ability to keep the Populists in line. There are confessedly three classes of Populists—the Middle-of-the Roaders; those of Republican proclivities, and those who lean toward the Democrats.

The Democrats say they believe Butler can control a majority of their caucus. They positively deny that the Republicans have seventy-two votes in the Legislature, as claimed. Ex-Congressman Ewart said to-night: "You can say for me that Senator Butler cannot now prevent Pritchard's election."

The Tennessee Legislature.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Jan. 3.—The fiftieth General Assembly of Tennessee will meet at noon to-morrow. The first work will be the consideration of the contest filed by G. N. Tillman, Republican candidate for Governor. The political complexion of the Legislature is: Democrats, 85; Democratic-Populist, 1; Republicans, 40; Republican-Populists, 3.

NEW CORPORATIONS.

—Erie Land Company of Buffalo; capital, $5,000. Directors—W. P. Fowler, J. W. Crafts, and D. W. P. Smith of Buffalo.

—Sterilized Ice and Water Company of Brooklyn; capital, $1,000. Directors—John W. Brown, Frederick W. Rowe, and Edward V. Slauson of Brooklyn.

—The Caroga Land Company of Dolgeville, Herkimer County; capital, $100,000. Directors—Carl Amann, Theodore H. Roth, and Nathan A. Shell of Dolgeville.

—Allerton Lubricant Co. of New York City; capital stock, $100,000. Directors—Roland E. Rodriguez of Brooklyn, Clarence E. Dill and Samuel F. Winans of New York.

—The Ward and Upright Engineering Company of Brooklyn, to do mechanical engineering; capital, $7,000. Directors—George H. Ward, Charles W. Upright, and James B. Upright of Brooklyn.

—Rosener, Arnold & Co. of New York City, to manufacture and deal in tobacco and cigars; capital, $50,000. Directors—Sol Rosener and Frederick Kopf of New York and August W. Arnold of Key West, Fla.

—Humber & Co. of New York City, to manufacture and sell cycles and athletic goods; capital, $5,000. Directors—Elliott Burris, Charles H. Huscomb, of New York, and Isaac S. Bowdish of Westborough Mass.

—Kingsley Lumber Company of Onchiota, Franklin County; capital, $40,000. Directors—Stephen A. Roake of Rainbow, Franklin County; Frank G. Smith of New York City, Albion W. Baker, and Everett C. Baker of Plattsburg.

—H. A. Cassebeer of New York, to manufacture pharmaceutical and chemical preparations; capital, $60,000. Directors—Henry A. Cassebeer, Jr., Frederick Cassebeer of New York, and Christian Cornelison of Brooklyn.

—Wolfskehl, Meyers & Co., of New York, to do a general butchers', packers', and sausage makers' supply business; capital, $50,000. Directors—Nathan Wolfskehl of New York, William H. Meyers of Albany, Emil C. Calon, Maxmilian Calon, and Archibald G. Moran of New York.

—Westchester Gas and Electric Company; capital, $300,000. Directors—James H. Pendleton and Albert S. Chester of Westerly, R. I.; George V. Foster of New York, Wallace Hackett of Portsmouth, N. H.; Herbert T Jennings of Mount Vernon, Paul Armitage of Bay Shore, and Henry D. Donnelly of Brooklyn.

—Italo-American Express Company of New York, to operate in the United States, Canada, Central and South America, Europe, Asia, Africa, and Australia; capital, $12,000. Directors—Alessandro Bolognesi, William Hartfield, Pietro Alvino, Theodore Demmerle, Francesco Apiello, Joseph Van Veen, and Raffaele Paura of New York.

DRAMA NOT DEGENERATING.

W. H. Crane Tells His Audience of the Effect of Hard Times.

Among the actors and productions that closed engagements Saturday night were Richard Mansfield, who presented a composite bill of acts from his favorite plays at the Garden Theatre; W. H. Crane in "A Fool of Fortune" at the Fifth Avenue Theatre, H. Beerbohm Tree in "Hamlet" at the Knickerbocker Theatre, "Brian Boru" at the Broadway Theatre, and "My Friend from India" at Hoyt's Theatre.

Mr. Mansfield, who was warmly received at the Garden Theatre by a large and enthusiastic audience, was called upon for the usual farewell speech at the close of the performance. He responded briefly by expressing his thanks for the reception accorded him, and referred to his audience as always being composed of the most charming people in New York.

William H. Crane, who was received with marked enthusiasm by a very large audience at the Fifth Avenue Theatre, made a farewell speech, in which he referred to the condition of affairs in the dramatic profession brought about by depression in business. Mr. Crane said, after a few words of thanks:

"While I am here I wish to say a few words on a subject which is of great importance to the dramatic profession and of more or less importance to the public. It is the condition of affairs in the dramatic profession brought about by the general depression in business. It is a subject which you have heard a great deal about lately, and one which has given the pessimists an opportunity to picture direful things and to talk of the decadence of the theatre and the degeneration of the drama. This is all rot.

"There is no decadence of the theatre and the drama is not degenerating. Those who can afford to go to the theatre during times of business depression want to feel assured in advance that they are going to receive their money's worth. They have as a consequence become more exacting, more discriminating, more critical. They have left alone the plays that were weak, trashy, and devoid of human nature. This is the real reason why so many plays have failed, why so many actors have been forced into the vaudeville ranks. We have yet to hear of a good honest play, adequately presented, failing to make money.

"The public always has, and always will, support good, honest plays that hold the mirror up to nature and present pictures of life as we know it without pandering to the tastes of the depraved. There is some good to be gotten out of every calamity, as the old lady said when the barn burned down and she found her pet hog beautifully roasted. The good that has arisen from the present depression is that it has expurgated from the stage a number of weak, bad plays, given in some cases by irresponsible managers—speculators who had nothing to lose and possibly something to make.

"The outlook for the future is most encouraging, for the simple reason that the actor, the manager, and the producer of plays have found that the taste of the public is more exacting. The playwrights must keep up to the standard set by the advanced taste of the public, the actor must give better performances, and plays must be adequately presented. Therefore we have only to hope that out of present evil cometh much good. The stage of the future will be better for the trials and tribulations of the present."

EGAN AGAINST CHOATE.

The Former Minister to Chile Writes a Letter.

Patrick Egan, former Minister to Chile, has addressed a letter to William D. Guthrie in reference to his speech at the recent Choate meeting. In the course of his letter, Mr. Egan says:

"The most careful inquiry has failed to discover that there has come forth from any corner of the State or from any fireside, unless from those of a limited number of Mugwumps, any expression of longing for Mr. Choate's election, and I cannot find any general belief that he would make an ideal candidate. I am entirely unable to learn that Mr. Choate has ever—in the course of his long and personally successful career—brought to the support of the Republican Party one single vote outside of his own, and I believe he did not always take the trouble to record that."

Mr. Egan declares that in the past few years Mr. Choate, "by the public expression of his narrow prejudices," has driven thousands away from the party, and has done much to increase the membership of Tammany Hall. "The State of New York, in my judgment," continues Mr. Egan, "and I trust in the judgment of every loyal citizen, should be represented in the Senate by a man too broadly liberal to be a bigot, and too much of an American patriot to be a Mugwump. Mr. Choate has not shown that he is up to either of those standards, and I am convinced that his election would be calculated to weaken and disrupt the party, instead of being a source of strength to it."

In closing, the writer praises Mr. Platt.

Mr. Bliss's Canton Visit.

Cornelius N. Bliss, when asked yesterday regarding his rumored visit to Canton at the invitation of Major McKinley, was noncommittal. "You surprise me," he said, "but I have nothing to say about it. At the same time, I don't see why I haven't as much right to visit Canton as any other man. I haven't said I was going. But I am sure when I do go everybody will know about it." Mr. Bliss refused to say anything about the mention of his name as Mr. McKinley's Secretary of the Navy.

They Object to Sheehan.

The Purroy faction in the Thirty-third Assembly District are going to make an aggressive fight "in favor of home rule" in local Democratic politics. At a meeting yesterday at Unity Hall, 2,009 Third Avenue, resolutions opposing the "present leadership" of Tammany Hall and indorsing the legislative contest of Nicholas J. Hayes were passed. Mr. Hayes's friends have opened headquarters at One Hundred and Thirteenth Street and Second Avenue.

ORPHAN DOWRY SOCIETY.

Offices of the New Charitable Organization Opened Last Night.

The New York German-American Non-Sectarian Orphan Dowry Society formally opened its new offices, at 178 East Seventy-second Street, last night, with a reception and supper. The offices are commodious and well furnished. The object of the society is to provide dowries for deserving orphan girls about to marry men of whom the society approves. The dowry is to consist of $100, to be paid at the time of the wedding and a like amount to be deposited to the joint account of the bride and a trustee appointed by the society, to be paid in five years if bride and bridegroom are still considered deserving.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Saturday night to 12 o'clock Sunday night.)

12 M.—8 East One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street; John Luhrs; flat; damage, $200.

8:50 A. M.—120 West One Hundredth Street; Annie Greenwald; flat; damage, $100.

12:15 P. M.—336 East Houston Street; Jacob Stuck; damage, $5.

2:20 P. M.—320 East Ninth Street; E. Krupp; dwelling; damage, none.

3:15 P. M.—26 Chrystie Street; Eliza Ellman; tenement; damage, trifling.

5:35 P. M.—232 East Eighty-Ninth Street; Louis Stern; damage, $5.

8:45 P. M.—37 Park Street; James Mecino; damage, $50.

8:50 P. M.—1,031 Second Avenue; Albert Stall; damage, $50.

8:50 P. M.—228 West Forty-ninth Street; Bridget Donohue; damage, $10.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

CAPE MAY, N. J., Jan. 3.—The Hotel Piermont was destroyed by fire to-day. Loss, $20,000.

LYNN, Mass., Jan. 3.—Two adjoining buildings in the rear of 843 and 855 Washington Street were burned this morning. They were owned by S. N. Breed & Co., and were occupied by Mr. Potter, the Consolidated Tube Company, Charles Blaisdell, shoe manufacturer; J. L. Whittredge, lime and cement; the Challenge Tube Cleaning Company, and Thomas Collyer, Jr., shoe manufacturer. Loss, $30,000.

A MANTLE OF DENSE FOG

CITY AND HARBOR COVERED FOR TWENTY-FOUR HOURS.

Much Annoyance but No Accidents to Ferryboats and Travelers, and Vessels Kept from the Harbor.

City, country, and harbor were cloaked yesterday in one of the densest fogs that has prevailed here for a long time. In fact, it began to cover the rivers and bay at 9:30 P. M. Saturday, and showed no signs of lifting until 9 o'clock last night. While it lasted it caused the usual inconvenience to the ferries, tied up other harbor craft, and effectually closed the port, for few vessels sailed or arrived by Hell Gate or Sandy Hook, while it lasted.

A change of wind from westerly to easterly, with a conflict between the warm breath of the sea and the colder atmosphere of the west, was given as the cause of the fog by the Weather Bureau, and it extended all along the Jersey and New England coasts as far as Eastport, Me., and up the State as far as Albany.

The temperature here varied only from 38° to 40° throughout the day, and the wind was very light. Those who went out early yesterday morning found the streets banked up with the fog. Trains on the elevated road seemed slower than usual, but ferry travelers found the greatest delay.

Some Ferry Lines Stopped.

The Roosevelt Street Ferry stopped its boats between 8 A. M. and 11 A. M., and the Grand Street Ferry ran no boats between 6 A. M. and 9 A. M. The Twenty-third Street Ferry boats ran irregularly, and the same condition prevailed on all of the North River ferries. Trips ordinarily made in four or five minutes took half an hour. The Staten Island boats were fortunate with the more open course down the bay, and ran with comparative uniformity.

The Liberty Island boat made only two trips. On the second she narrowly averted collision with a Brooklyn Annex boat, and she made no further attempt to run. The Ellis Island boat made only one trip during the day.

Railroad floats, which, to make connections, attempt navigation when other craft remain in their berths, were forced to tie up a number of times along the water front. Four tugs, with two floats each, all filled with freight cars, were tied up at the Battery Pier when daylight filtered through the heavy mist yesterday morning. They had been there since 2 A. M., and they did not get away until afternoon. Another float sought safety there during the early evening and remained until 9 o'clock.

The fishing banks boat Al Foster did not attempt to make her trip yesterday.

Three vessels worked in through Sandy Hook during the day. The Sirius, from Rio Janeiro, and the Orinoco, from Demerara, succeeded in getting as far as Quarantine, where they anchored. The Dominion boat Yorktown got by the Hook and Quarantine without being seen, and made her dock in the early evening.

When the fog began to lift at 9 P. M., the Marine Observer at Sandy Hook reported that several vessels were at anchor outside the bar, but he was able to identify only the Aurania of the Cunard Line. Other vessels due were the French Line steamship La Normandie from Havre, Sicilia from Hamburg, British King from Antwerp, Mohican from Swansea, Buffalo from Hull, Cydonia from Gibraltar, Patria from Mediterranean ports, Yumuri from Havana, Olympia from Gibraltar, El Sud from New Orleans, Iroquois from Jacksonville, St. Irene from Liverpool, and Matteawan from Avonmouth. The Habana, from Havana, passed by the Hook at 10:45 P. M.

Sound Boats Fog-Bound.

All of the Sound boats were fog-bound. The Pilgrim of the Fall River Line anchored off Riker's Island at 7 A. M. She had 250 passengers aboard. They had spent a restless night, owing to the constant blowing of the fog whistles, and when they looked out of their stateroom windows yesterday morning, it was only to peer into a fog so dense that the water was hidden from view. Numerous fog whistles indicated the near presence of other boats of the Sound fleet.

The novelty of being fog-bound had about worn off when the tugboat Edna King appeared. Arrangements were eventually effected for the landing of the passengers, and the tug made six trips to the Port Morris dock, foot of East One Hundred and Thirty-eighth Street. From there the passengers took trolley cars to Harlem Bridge. The Pilgrim remained at anchor throughout the day.

The Norwich Line boat City of Lowell anchored off Whitestone. Her passengers were taken ashore in small boats, boatmen carrying them for 25 cents a head. The Lowell and Pilgrim reached their docks last night. The Richard Peck, from New Haven, arrived later.

The Providence Line steamboat Maine, which left Providence at 10 o'clock Saturday night, reached her pier at 10:45 o'clock last night. Capt. Williamson said that six of his passengers had gone ashore in small boats while the Maine lay at anchor in the morning off Whitestone. The other passengers, numbering 119 cabin and 7 steerage, remained aboard and were landed at the pier last night.

The freightboat City of Brocton of the same line and the Nashua were also among the fog-bound craft.

The Governors Island boat Atlantic broke her steering gear after leaving her Battery slip at noon yesterday. Capt. Feeney, succeeded, despite fog and tide, in backing her into her slip. She was laid up for five hours for repairs, and Gen. Ruger had to resort to his small steam launch to reach the city.

A DAY'S WEDDINGS.

Weber—Friedman.

Miss Lillian Friedman, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Henry Friedman, was married last night to Joseph M. Weber of the theatrical firm of Weber & Fields at Vienna Hall, 131 East Fifty-eighth Street. The marriage service was performed by the Rev. Dr. H. Pereira Mendes. The bride, who wore a handsome gown of white satin, was attended by four bridesmaids, Miss Emma Diamond, Miss Joseph Blumenthal, Miss Mollie Newman, and Miss Gertie Fuchs. The ushers were Max, Jules, Benjamin, and Louis Hortig. George Weber was best man. A reception was held after the ceremony, and dancing. Supper was served by P. Lederer. Among those present were Mr. and Mrs. Tony Pastor, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Ryan, J. T. Kelly, Charles Ross, School Inspector Blumenthal, Leopold Zimmerman, Mr. and Mrs. Lazarus and the Misses Lazarus, Mr. and Mrs. Frank Herbert, Miss Lottie Gilson, Mr. and Mrs. George Caron, E. C. Teller, L. Fields, John Cornell, Emanuel Friend, Frank V. Strauss, and Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Hoffman.

Knight—Scarborough.

TRENTON, N. J., Jan. 3.—Miss Catharine Scarborough, daughter of the Right Rev. John Scarborough, Protestant Episcopal Bishop of the diocese of New Jersey, was married to-day to the Rev. E. J. Knight, rector of Christ's Episcopal Church of this city. The marriage ceremony took place at the morning service at Christ's Church, Bishop Scarborough officiating. The reason for the ceremony occurring at this time was the wish of Mr. Knight that all his parishioners might be present at his marriage. After the marriage a wedding breakfast was served at the Episcopal residence of Bishop Scarborough in this city.

Production of "Equality" Postponed.

The first production of "Equality," by E. Mora Davison, which was to have taken place at the Savoy Theatre this evening, has been postponed.

DETECTED BY THEIR BOOTY.

Two Young Men Who Had Robbed Country Houses Arrested.

Two young men, who had just looted the country residence at Riverdale-on-the-Hudson of Samuel D. Babcock of 636 Fifth Avenue, came to New York by the 9 o'clock Croton local train Saturday evening. They carried the result of their expedition with them in the shape of two large and apparently very heavy bundles, a yellow valise, and a medium sized package, secured by two shawl straps.

There were only three other passengers in the car when it stopped at High Bridge station, and the care they were taking of their baggage made them objects of suspicion to Detectives Aloncie and Carey of the High Bridge Police Precinct, who boarded the train at that point.

When the men got out at the Grand Central Station the detectives followed them to the baggage room, where they checked the two bundles. Convinced that the matter needed investigation, they asked of the men the contents of the bundles. They asked, in their turn, by what right they were questioned, and when told, explained, without any symptoms of perturbation, that they were typewriter repairers, and that their parcels held nothing but two broken typewriting machines. The detectives, however, decided to take chances and arrest the men.

At the King's Bridge Station, reached by the elevated road to One Hundred and Fifty-fifth Street, and thence by the New York and Putnam train, the prisoners described themselves as Stephen A. Sutherland, twenty-two years old, and Warren A. Sutherland, twenty-four years, both of 235 West Twenty-third Street. A loaded revolver was found in Stephen Sutherland's possession. The heavy bundles checked at the Grand Central Station contained each a handsome bronze statue. The medium-sized pack held a candlestick of brass, with a parabolic reflector. The valise was packed tightly with forty-six miscellaneous knick-knacks in silver, ivory, and bronze. A silver umbrella handle, marked "K. S. B., 636 Fifth Avenue"; a gold pencil case, with the initials "M. B." and a jewel case, with a monogram "M. L. B.," gave the police the first clue to the owners of the goods.

At the Morrisana Police Court yesterday the Sutherlands were remanded in the care of the police. They admitted when questioned by Magistrate Cornell that they had robbed a house at Riverdale. To the detectives they had told a fuller story. They said that they went to Mr. Babcock's house early Saturday evening. A single light was burning on the lower floor, but there were no other signs of any one living there. A window on the long piazza facing the Hudson attracted them. They loosened the blind, cut a hole in the window, and unlocked the bars. Then they had the whole house to themselves. They searched everywhere and carried off everything portable that appeared of value.

Later in the day the men confessed that they had committed other burglaries in the Riverdale district. The confession was elicited on finding in Warren Sutherland's possession a pawn ticket showing that $8 had been loaned on a clock. Asked where they got the clock, they admitted that it was part of property they had taken from the house of W. H. Appleton, about 500 yards from Mr. Babcock's residence. They had also, they said, broken into D. M. Kellogg's country place at Spuyten Duyvil and stolen some books and silverware.

"My loss," said Mr. Babcock last night, "could not have been anything but trifling, even if the police had not caught the men. We do not leave anything of value in the house during the Winter, except goods too heavy to be carried away. Still, it is as assuring as remarkable that the men were arrested. I shall appear against them when they are arraigned in court, and shall push the complaint as hard as possible, so that, for some time, at least, they will commit no more burglaries."

Mr. Kellogg lives at 48 West Fifty-third Street. He could not be found last night, and the police do not know the extent of his loss. At Mr. Appleton's house, it was said that $50 will replace the articles stolen.

AT THE HOTELS.

—Henry T. Scott of San Francisco is at the Holland.

—Auguste Van Biene of Berlin is at the Marlborough.

—Anthony Van Bergen of Paris is at the Buckingham.

—John Rose of Philadelphia, J. R. Swan of Utica, and C. K. Bannister of Ogden, Utah, are at the Plaza.

—Alfred P. Rawlins of St. Louis, C. T. Briggs of Boston, and Walter W. Edsall of Chicago are at the Windsor.

—W. G. Morton of Albany, Alfred Brown of Chicago, and Thomas T. Clarke of New Haven are at the Park Avenue.

—T. L. Smith of Philadelphia, George Darling of Rochester, and J. S. L'Amoreaux of Ballston, N. Y., are at the Gilsey.

—John Scullin and Paul Bakewell of St. Louis, F. A. Wilson of Boston, and H. S. Holden of Syracuse are at the Holland.

—M. D. Helm and A. O. Bliss of Washington, Ralph E. Heath of Providence, and H. J. Perry of Syracuse are at the Grand.

—Judge William J. Wallace of Albany, Gen. Julius Stahel of Washington, and Dr. A. F. Magruder, United States Navy, are at the Hoffman.

—Prof. William Watson and Stephen O'Meara of Boston, and Deputy Attorney General W. E. Kisselburgh, Jr., of Albany are at the Manhattan.

—E. F. Bowden of Philadelphia, L. J. Buckley of Baltimore, Alonzo D. Paige of Chicago, and Horatio N. Slater of Boston are at the Albemarle.

—Ex-Secretary of State Daniel J. Ryan and Thomas E. Powell of Columbus, Ohio, and Senator L. H. Humphrey of Warsaw, N. Y., are at the Imperial.

—John G. Carlisle, Secretary of the Treasury, and his son W. K. Carlisle, Senator George F. Hoar and family of Massachusetts are at the Fifth Avenue.

—Henry Martin of Baltimore, Campbell Scott of Louisville, J. F. Parks, and W. H. Baker of Boston, and Franklin J. Ely of Chicago are at the Grand Union.

—Dwight L. Moody of East Northfield, Mass.; Senator Timothy E. Ellsworth of Lockport, N. Y., and Congressman George B. McClellan are at the Murray Hill.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

Representatives of Out-of-Town Firms Now in the City.

—Allen & Co., Portland, Me.; B. F. Davenport, furnishing goods, Hotel Albert.

—Armstrong, J. A. & Co., Fort Wayne, Ind.; J. A. Armstrong, millinery; W. Woelfking, hats, 622 Broadway, Broadway Central Hotel.

—Baird, D. & Son, Louisville, Ky.; W. J. Baird, millinery, 622 Broadway, Hotel Marlborough.

—Brown, F. M. & Co., New Haven, Conn.; F. M. Brown, dry

FINANCIAL DIRECTORY.

Chemical National Bank
270 Broadway.

National Bank of Commerce
CAP. AND SUR., $8,500,000.
58 Liberty St. and 35 Nassau St.

Hanover National Bank
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $2,000,000.
9 and 11 Nassau St.

The Nassau Bank
Corner Beekman and Nassau Streets.

Central National Bank
291 Broadway.

Continental Trust Company
30 Broad St.

ATLANTIC TRUST COMPANY,
39 WILLIAM STREET.
L. V. F. RANDOLPH, Pres. J. S. SUYDAM, Secy.

NEW YORK SECURITY & TRUST CO.,
44 and 46 Wall Street.
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $1,250,000.

The State Trust Company
100 Broadway.

Washington Trust Company
Stewart Building, 280 Broadway.

Fourth Street National Bank
PHILADELPHIA.
Capital $1,500,000. Surplus $1,130,000.

BANKERS' CARDS.

WILLIAM FAHNESTOCK. R. B. DODSON.
(Members of New York Stock Exchange.)

FAHNESTOCK & CO.,
Brokers and Dealers in
Investment Securities,
2 Wall Street, N. Y.

Simon Borg & Co.,
BANKERS,
No. 20 Nassau St., New York.
INVESTMENT SECURITIES.

FINANCIAL.

STATE OF NEW YORK,
CONTROLLER'S OFFICE
BUREAU OF CANAL AFFAIRS.
ALBANY, December 19, 1896.

Pursuant to the provisions of Chapter 79 of the Laws of 1895, proposals will be received at this office until Tuesday, the 12th day of January, 1897, at 12 o'clock noon of that day for a loan of

FOUR MILLION DOLLARS,

for which transferable certificates of stock, registered, or coupon bonds at the option of the proposer.

Principal and Interest Payable in Gold.

will be issued in the name of the People of the State of New York, on the credit of the Sinking Fund established by said act, bearing interest at the rate of three per centum per annum, payable semi-annually on the first days of January and July, and the principal reimbursable on the first day of January, 1912.

Proposals may be for the whole or any part of the loan not less than $1,000, and should state whether registered or coupon bonds are desired.

Payments for the loan will be required to be made on the acceptance of the proposal by deposit in the Bank of the Manhattan Company, in the City of New York to the credit of "Treasurer of the State of New York, on account of Canal Fund" of the amount of the award, together with premium and accrued interest from Jan. 1, 1897.

The Controller reserves the right to reject all bids which are not in his opinion advantageous to the interests of the State.

Interest on the loan will commence on the first day of January next, and will be payable at the Bank of the Manhattan Company, in the City of New York.

All proposals must be sealed and indorsed "Loan for Canal Improvements," and directed to the Controller of the State of New York, Albany, N. Y.

JAMES A. ROBERTS, Controller.

TO THE HOLDERS OF THE
Union Pacific Railway Co.
6 Per Cent.
Gold Collateral Trust Notes

At the request of a large proportion of the holders of the Notes above named, the undersigned have organized as a Committee for the purposes of a Plan and Agreement of Reorganization, copies of which will be furnished at the office of THE MERCANTILE TRUST CO., No. 120 Broadway, New York, and the AMERICAN LOAN AND TRUST CO., Boston.

On and after this date and until the expiration of such time as shall be limited by the Committee, deposits of the Notes mentioned, subject to the terms of the Plan and Agreement, may be made at the office of the Trust Companies, which will issue temporary receipts exchangeable as soon as may be for engraved receipts to be listed on the New York Stock Exchange.

JOHN G. MOORE,
JAMES W. ALEXANDER,
EDWIN F. ATKINS,
} Committee.
ALVIN W. KRECH, Secretary, 120 Broadway.
New York, December 14, 1896.

Zimmermann & Forshay
9 WALL STREET, NEW YORK CITY.
BANKERS
AND DEALERS IN
Bullion, Specie, and Foreign Exchange
Issue Letters of Credit
ON ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.
ALSO DEAL IN
Investment Securities.

NOW OFFER
City of Boston, Mass.,
3½% 40-Year
Rapid Transit Bonds,
DUE 1936.
INTEREST APRIL AND OCTOBER.
Price and full particulars on application.

Cincinnati, Jackson & Mackinaw Railway Company.

In pursuance of the power conferred by the Agreement and Plan of Reorganization dated December 10, 1895, I hereby give notice that said Agreement and Plan have been modified, and a copy of the modification filed with the CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK.

By the modification Frederic P. Olcott, Calvin S. Brice, and George R. Sheldon are constituted a Reorganization Committee to carry out the Plan as amended.

Copies of the modification may be had at the office of the CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY, 54 Wall st., New York.

Holders of certificates of deposit are requested to present their certificates, to be stamped with an assent to the modification.

Dated New York, December 30, 1896.
F. P. OLCOTT,
Reorganization Trustee.
J. N. WALLACE, Secretary, 54 Wall St.

New York Biscuit Bonds.
Madison Square Garden 2nds.
City Railway Bonds of New York.
Hudson River Telephone Stock.
N. Y. & N. J. Telephone Stock.
BOUGHT BY
TOBEY & KIRK,
NO. 8 BROAD ST.

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Wall Street enters upon the first business week of 1897 with conditions even more favorable than they have been since the November election. There is a tone of strength in the market which is now more apparent than it has been since the settlement of the political question. There are better and improving railroad statements. There are easier money markets abroad. There is money in plenty at home. There are unmistakable evidences of a business and industrial revival throughout the country. And best of all, the time which has been looked forward to for the last two months has arrived—"the first of the year."

***

Only two factors remain likely to adversely affect speculative sentiment. We have a Congress capable of doing exceedingly silly things, and we have a condition of financial affairs in the West not cheerful to contemplate. Beyond these, every natural influence is favorable.

***

It is quite probable that the Washington dispatches will again contain blatant speeches from long-winded Senators, in which there will be talk of war and other dire events. But it is doubtful if any attention will be paid to these chatterings. The most remote possibility of the Government taking any official warlike action with regard to Cuba has been removed.

***

As to the financial crashes in Chicago and the West, the worst appears to be over. According to the statements of important Chicago men, the failures have been expected and prepared for. There may be other failures pending, but they are likely to be small and insignificant ones.

***

The decline in the London money market is a most important development. It has been the high rates abroad that has operated so largely against European purchases of American stocks, and that has induced bankers here to loan money in London by means of Exchange transactions. Houses with foreign connections have thus explained the lack of buying orders from abroad. Easier money in Europe should therefore have its effect on the American stock market, and London should become a more important factor in our speculation than it has been of late.

***

Net changes of one point or more in stocks last week were as follows:

STOCKS ADVANCED.

Am. Cotton Oil pf.	2½	Long Island	5
Am. Sug. Refs.	1⅛	Manhattan.	1½
Am. Tobacco pf.	1	Mo. Pacific	1
At., T. & S. F. pf.	1⅝	mo., K. & T. pf.	2⅛
Balt. & Ohio.	1¼	Nat. Lead pf.	1
Chicago Gas.	2⅜	N. J. Central	1¼
Chi. & Northwest.	1⅜	Nor. Pac. pf. V. cfs.	1
Chi., R. I. & Pac.	1⅛	P. & R., all in. pd.	1½
Ed. El. Ill. of N. Y.	1¼	Rome, W. & O.	1
Gen. Electric.	2½	Tenn. Coal & Iron	1
Lake Shore.	1⅝		

STOCKS DECLINED.

Consol. Gas.	4	Iowa Central pf.	1
Del. & Hudson.	4⅛		

Net changes in bonds of one point or more last week were as follows:

BONDS ADVANCED.

Am. Sp. Mfg. 6s.	1	N.Y. S. & W. ref. 5s.	1½
A.,T. & S. F. adj. 4s.	2⅜	Nor. Pac. con.	1⅝
Austin & Nor. 1st.	1	Nor. Pac. prior 4s.	1
Ches. & Ohio 4½s.	1	Nor. Pac. gen. 3s.	1
C., B. & Q., Den. 4s.	2	W. I.	1½
C., B. & Q., Iowa 4s.	2	Northwest. gold r.	1
Clev., Lor. & W. 1st.	1	Read. 1st pf. inc.	1⅝
C., H. V. & T. 5s.	1	Read. 2d pf., inc.	1¼
Erie gen. 4s.	1½	Read. gen. 4s, t. r.	1
Kan. & Tex. 1st.	1	St. P. 1st, C. & M. R. 5s.	1
Kan. & Tex. 2d.	2¼		
Minn. & St. L. 5s.	1	San A. & A. P. 4s.	1½
Mo., K. & E. 1st.	2	Standard R. & T. 6s.	1⅜
N. Y. Cent. 1st c.	1	Southern Ry. 5s.	2

BONDS DECLINED.

C. & O. 1st, Series A.	1	Chi. & N. P. 1st, t.r.	1

***

The following gives the highest and lowest prices for the week and the closing prices for the corresponding week last year:

	High-est.	Low-est.	Jan. 4, '96.
American Cotton Oil pf.	54½	53⅜	64¾
American Spirits Mfg.	12⅜	11½	..
American Spirits Mfg. pf.	26½	26½	..
American Sugar Refineries.	112	109¾	101⅜
American Sugar Refineries pf.	100¾	100¾	96⅜
American Tobacco.	80½	77½	79½
American Tobacco pf.	103	103	101
At., T. & S. F., all in. pd.	14¼	13⅜	14
At., T. & S. F. pf.	23¾	21¾	21½
Atlantic & Pacific.	½	½	½
Baltimore & Ohio.	16½	15½	38
Bay State Gas.	11⅝	11	24½
Brooklyn Union Gas.	85	85	..
Canada Southern.	46	46	47⅜
Chesapeake & Ohio.	16⅜	15⅜	14½
Chicago, Burlington & Quincy.	70⅝	68½	75½
Chicago Gas.	74⅝	71⅜	64½
Chicago Great Western.	5	4⅞	..
Chicago, Mil. & St. Paul.	73⅞	72¼	67⅞
Chicago, Mil. & St. Paul pf.	131	131	127¼
Chicago & Northwestern.	102⅞	101¼	98
Chicago & Northwestern pf.	152	152	144½
Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific.	66⅝	64½	65½
Cleveland, Cin., Chi. & St. L.	26½	26⅛	36⅜
Cleve., Cin., Chi. & St. L. pf.	74	74	..
Colorado Fuel & Iron.	24	24	28
Columbus & Hocking Coal.	5	3⅝	2¼
Col., H. V. & Toledo.	17⅜	17	15½
Consolidated Gas Company.	140½	136½	145⅛
Delaware & Hudson.	120	115¼	122⅜
Delaware, Lackawanna & West.	158	158	159
Edison Elec. Ill. of New York.	101¾	100⅞	89½
Erie.	15	14⅞	..
Erie 1st. & Ext.	65	65	..
Evansville & Terre Haute.	26	26	..
Evansville & Terre Haute pf.	41	37	..
General Electric.	34½	31⅜	25
Illinois Central.	92½	92½	92
Illinois Steel Co.	41½	39¼	63½
Iowa Central pf.	26	25	..
Laclede Gas.	24⅜	24	19
Lake Shore.	154	154	138⅜
Long Island.	47	40½	..
Louisville & Nashville.	48⅝	47	43⅜
Manhattan Con.	90	86⅝	101
Metropolitan Traction.	110	108⅜	100
Michigan Central	90½	90½	95⅞
Missouri, Kansas & Texas.	13¼	12⅜	..
Missouri, Kansas & Texas pf.	29¼	26¾	..
Missouri Pacific	20⅜	19⅜	24½
Mobile & Ohio.	22	22	25
National Lead Company pf.	87	86	85
New Jersey Central	101	98¾	97⅛
New York Central	94	94	96
N. Y., Sus. & West. pf.	23½	23½	23½
North American.	4½	4½	4⅜
Nor. Pacific pf., all in. paid.	23⅛	23⅛	..
Northern Pacific V. certs.	14⅜	13	..
Nor. Pac. pf. V. certs.	32¾	31½	..
Ontario & Western	15	14⅜	13
Oregon Ry. & Nav. pf., V. ctfs.	86	85	..
Pacific Mail	24⅝	24	25½
Phil. & Read., all in. pd.	27½	25¼	..
P., C., C. & St. L.	12⅛	12	16
Pullman Palace Car Company.	152½	151¾	155
Rensselaer & Saratoga.	180	180	..
Rome, Watertown & Ogdensb'g.	118	118	..
St. Louis Southwestern.	3⅝	3⅜	5½
St. L. & San Francisco.	4½	4½	..
St. L. & San Francisco 1st pf.	34½	34½	..
St. L. & San Francisco 2d pf.	12¼	12¼	..
St. Paul & Omaha.	47½	46¾	34½
Standard R. & T.	10	10	..
Southern Pacific.	14⅞	14½	20⅜
Southern Railway.	9½	9⅛	8⅝
Southern Railway pf.	26⅜	25½	26⅛
Tennessee Coal & Iron.	26½	25	26¼
Texas Pacific.	9	8¼	7¼
Union Pacific.	9¼	8⅝	4
Union Pacific, Denver & Gulf.	2½	2½	8½
United States Leather.	9⅜	8	9⅞
United States Leather pf.	62⅜	59½	61⅛
United States Rubber.	25¼	24⅜	27½
United States Rubber pf.	77½	76	84
Wabash.	6⅝	6	8½
Wabash pf.	16½	15½	18½
Wells-Fargo Express.	99½	99½	..
Western Union Telegraph.	83⅜	81¾	88¼
Wheeling & Lake Erie.	7	6	10½
Wheeling & Lake Erie pf.	29⅜	29⅜	36

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New York exchange quoted as follows: Chicago—Par @25c premium. Boston—Par @10c discount. San Francisco—Sight, 12½c premium; telegraphic, 15c premium. Charleston—Buying, ⅛c discount; selling, ⅛c premium. New Orleans—Commercial, $1.50 discount; bank, par. Savanah—Buying, 1-16c discount; selling, par.

ON THE LONDON EXCHANGE.

LONDON, Jan. 3.—The rate of discount during the past week for three months' bills was 3 per cent., and for thirty-days bills 2½ per cent. Gold and silver were inactive. The tone at the Stock Exchange was remarkably firm and sanguine. Consols advanced 1; American railroad securities were inanimate, awaiting New York's initiative. The advances were: Northern Pacific, 1; Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé, ¾; Denver & Rio Grande preferred, Missouri, Kansas and Texas, Norfolk and Western, Wabash and St. Louis, and Pacific common, each ½; Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé preferred; Denver and Rio Grande, New York, Lake Erie and Western; Louisville and Nashville, Wabash, St. Louis and Pacific preferred, each ¼; Illinois Central declined ½, and Central Pacific ¼.

CONDITIONS IN THE WEST.

Mr. Jules S. Bache of J. S. Bache & Co., who has just returned from a six weeks' trip through the West, said yesterday to a representative of THE NEW YORK TIMES in discussing Western business and financial conditions:

"Throughout the country I found people exasperated at the poor showing of the year, disappointed at the failure of trade to improve immediately after the election, but decidedly hopeful of the future.

"In Colorado and that section of the West things are in the most promising condition. There is every prospect of vast improvement within the next year. There is a bitter feeling over the defeat of silver in the recent election to be met with on every side. It almost amounts to a resolution not to be prosperous for fear of McKinley and the gold party getting the credit of the improvement. But that section will be prosperous despite itself. I was particularly impressed with Cripple Creek. I believe we will see developments there that will excel anything known in the history of mining or mining camps.

"On the Pacific coast there is every evidence of coming improvement. The farmers are disgruntled because they did not get all of the profits from the recent advance in wheat, and fighting with themselves because they sold out early and allowed the speculators to share the returns. But they are making wonderful preparations for next year. Even the bean territory is being sown with wheat. The farmers are expecting more than they will get, for they are counting on prices equal to those abnormal ones we have just seen. They will not get that much for their grain, but they will get enough to give them handsome profits.

"Incidentally, the feeling against the railroad outfit in California is very bitter. There is a cry against monopoly fiercer than anything we have ever heard in the East.

"In Chicago, financial affairs are in a very bad state. But I think the worst is over. The failures are old sores, the existence of which should have been known long ago. In the end these collapses will have a beneficial effect. The weeding out of unstable financial institutions is a good thing. Business is naturally depressed, but only temporarily.

"I am convinced that by March—after the inauguration of President McKinley—we will begin to see marked improvement in business conditions throughout the country. The business community is not as sanguine as it was just after the election, nor as confident. But it is hopeful, and it is preparing to move onward at the very first signs of real improvement."

FACTORS OF POSITIVE STRENGTH.

Messrs. Hollister & Babcock say in their monthly letter to customers:

"The meeting of Congress, the Cuban resolutions adopted by the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations, the financial and commercial failures in the Northwest, and the holiday season, following each other in quick succession, are undoubtedly the factors responsible for extreme dullness during the month of December. Unfortunately, Congress in session is never productive of any considerable activity or revival of trade in general.

"The action of the Senate Committee has excited a certain amount of distrust among the people, and has called a halt to the many favorable influences which were tending toward improvement. As to the Cuban question, a calm survey of the situation would indicate that this will not cause any extended depression, as conservatism undoubtedly holds the balance of power. The failures of the Northwest seem to be more or less local in character, and have not exerted any special disturbing influence except in their immediate locality.

"In our opinion, the situation at present is not so grave as painted. There are many underlying conditions of positive strength. The victory for sound money, and the advance in the price of wheat for a reasonable cause, should be sufficient in themselves to bring about a permanent improvement.

"The value of interest-bearing and dividend-paying securities still remains, and there appears to be an increasing reluctance on the part of the actual holders to part with them. As a matter of fact, there is a gradual absorbtion of high-grade stocks and bonds.

"Industrial affairs are certainly on a firm foundation, waiting only for confidence to extend development. During the past month the iron industry has shown signs of reviving, and only awaits the signal of returning prosperity. This favorable feature is far reaching, as it exerts great influence in many branches of trade. Money is plentiful and cheap, and the supply will be largely augmented by the January interest disbursements, thereby putting enormous sums in the market for investment."

BULLION STATISTICS.

Silver bullion certificates quoted on the Stock Exchange at 65@65½. No sales during the week.

Commercial price of bar silver 64⅞c per ounce, and Mexican silver dollars 50¾@51¾.

Bar silver in London, 29 13-16d per ounce.

CLEARING HOUSE COMPARISONS.

*Exchanges week ending Jan. 2.	$525,331,466
*Balances week ending Jan. 2.	39,152,308
*Exchanges week ending Dec. 26.	489,251,335
*Balances week ending Dec. 26.	27,624,667
Exchanges week ending Dec. 19.	623,405,190
Balances week ending Dec. 19.	36,961,619
Exchanges week ending Dec. 12.	576,340,311
Balances week ending Dec. 12.	39,624,858
Exchanges for week ending Dec. 5.	681,863,075
Balances for week ending Dec. 5.	43,299,618
*Exchanges for week ending Nov. 28.	568,662,901
*Balances for week ending Nov. 28.	34,090,478

*Five days.

BANK STATEMENT.

The weekly statement of the New York City Associated Banks, issued Saturday, shows a decrease in reserve of $1,022,950.

Children Cry for
Pitcher's Castoria.

The banks now hold $33,286,950 more than the legal requirement. The changes in the averages show an increase in loans of $3,702,600, a decrease in specie of $425,700, an increase in legal tenders of $639,700, an increase in deposits of $4,947,800, and a decrease in circulation of $159,900.

The following is a comparison of the averages of the New York banks for the last two weeks and for the corresponding date last year:

	Jan. 2, '97.	Dec. 26, '96.	Jan. 4, '96.
Loans.	$491,375,900	$487,673,300	$465,580,700
Specie	76,342,300	76,768,000	68,954,700
Legal tenders	89,640,900	89,001,200	73,728,700
Net deposits	530,785,000	525,837,200	491,614,900
Circulation.	19,600,100	19,760,000	13,952,200

The following shows the amount of reserve held above legal requirements:

	Jan. 2, '97.	Dec. 26, '96.	Jan. 4, '96.
Specie	$76,342,300	$76,768,000	$68,954,700
Legal tenders.	89,640,900	89,001,200	73,728,700
Total reserve.	$165,983,200	$165,769,200	$142,683,400
Reserve required ag'st deposits.	132,696,250	131,459,300	122,903,750
Excess of reserve above legal requirements	$33,286,950	$34,309,900	$18,779,650

The following shows the reserve at this time for a series of years:

1897	$33,286,950	1892	$17,232,050
1896.	19,779,650	1891	8,576,875
1895.	35,882,050	1890	1,756,000
1894.	83,796,650	1889	7,333,100
1893.	6,839,550	1888	10,826,725

THE BULLION MARKET.

The following indicates the amount of bullion in the principal European banks last week and at the corresponding date a year ago. These figures are received weekly by cable by The Commercial and Financial Chronicle:

	Gold.	Silver.
BANK OF ENGLAND.		
Dec. 31, 1896.	£34,158,899	....
Jan. 2, 1896.	44,960,056	....
BANK OF FRANCE.		
Dec. 31, 1896.	76,584,590	£49,130,797
Jan. 2, 1896.	78,010,894	49,384,763
BANK OF GERMANY.		
Dec. 31.	28,505,450	14,252,750
Jan. 2.	28,547,300	14,106,700
AUSTRIA-HUNGARY.		
Dec. 31.	30,340,000	12,578,000
Jan. 2.	24,402,000	12,775,000
SPAIN.		
Dec. 31.	8,528,000	10,210,000
Jan. 2.	8,004,000	10,250,000
NETHERLANDS.		
Dec. 31.	2,634,000	6,841,000
Jan. 2.	3,583,000	6,847,000
BELGIUM.		
Dec. 31.	2,736,667	1,368,333
Jan. 2.	2,663,333	1,331,667
Total for the week.	£183,487,606	£94,380,880
Total preceding week.	183,609,315	94,715,243
Corresponding week last year	190,754,285	95,732,831

RANGE OF THE WEEK'S PRICES.

The following table shows the changes in the principal stocks for the week, the comparison being with the final prices of Thursday, Dec. 24:

	High.	Low.	Last.	Net. Ch'ge.
Am. Spirits Mfg.	12⅛	11½	12⅛	+ ⅜
American Sug. Refs.	112	109¼	111¼	+1½
American Tobacco.	80½	77½	78¾	+ ¼
Atchison, Top. & S. F.	14¼	13⅝	14¼	+ ¾
At., Top. & S. F. pf.	23¾	21¾	23¾	+1⅝
Baltimore & Ohio.	16½	15½	16½	+1¼
Bay State Gas.	11⅝	11	11⅝	+ ⅜
Chesapeake & Ohio.	16⅜	15⅜	16¼	+ ¼
Chi., Burlington & Q.	70⅝	68½	70½	— ⅝
Chicago Gas.	74⅝	71¾	74⅝	+2⅜
Chi., Mil. & St. Paul.	73⅞	72¼	73⅞	+ ⅝
Chicago & N. W.	102⅞	101¼	102⅜	+1⅝
Chi., R. I. & Pacific.	66⅝	64½	66⅝	+1¼
Cleve., Cin., C. & St. L.	26½	26⅛	26½	+ ⅜
Consolidated Gas Co.	140½	136½	137	—4
Delaware & Hudson.	120	115¼	116⅞	—4½
General Electric.	34½	31⅜	34½	+2¼
Laclede Gas.	24⅜	24	24⅜	+ ⅛
Lake Shore.	154	152	152	+1⅝
Long Island.	47	40½	47	+5
Louisville & Nashville.	48⅝	47	48¼	+ ⅝
Manhattan Con.	90	86⅝	88¾	+1½
Mo., Kan. & Texas.	29¼	26⅝	29¼	+2⅛
Mo. Pacific.	20½	19⅜	20½	+1
New Jersey Central.	101	98¾	100½	+1½
Nor. Pacific, V. ctfs.	14⅜	13	13¾	+ ⅛
Nor. Pac. pf., V. ctfs.	32¾	31½	32½	+1½
Pacific Mail.	24⅝	24	24⅝	+ ⅛
P. & R., all in. pd.	27½	25¼	27¼	+1½
St. Paul & Omaha.	47½	46¾	47¼	+ ½
Southern Railway	9½	9	9¼	+ ⅛
Southern Railway pf.	26⅜	25½	26⅜	+ ⅝
Tenn. Coal & Iron.	26½	25	26½	+1⅜
Texas Pacific	9	8½	8⅝	+ ⅛
Union Pacific	9½	8¾	9½	+ ¼
United States Leather.	9⅜	8	9	+ ⅛
United States Leather pf.	62⅜	59½	60½	— ⅝
United States Rubber.	25¼	24⅜	24⅞	— ⅛
Wabash pf.	16½	15½	16	+ ⅜
Western Union Tel.	83⅜	81¾	83¼	+ ⅛
Wheeling & Lake Erie.	7	6	6¼	+ ⅛

ALBANY PRICES.

ALBANY, N. Y., Jan. 2.—The local security market showed considerable irregularity during the past week. The bond list displayed some strength, owing to the January investment demand. Union Railway 5s and Westchester Electric bonds were the favorites. The former sold at 103 and interest. The offerings of local bonds continue very light. There were several blocks of Troy City Railway offered, and, owing to the holiday dullness, no bids were met above 75. New York Air Brake was firm, and is now 16 bid, with no stock offering. Several small lots of Albany Railway were traded in at about 135.

Messrs. J. S. Bache & Co. report latest Albany prices as follows:

	Bid.	Asked.
Albany City 6s, 1915-1919.	70	..
Albany City 4s, 1920-1930.	108	..
Albany Insurance Company.	110½	..
Albany Cold Storage & Ware. Co.	109	..
Albany Railway stock.	132	135
Albany Railway 1st con. 5s.	100	111
Albany Safe Dep. & Safe Storage Co.	104	..
Celluloid Company.	60	62
Commerce Insurance.	112	..
†Commercial Union Telegraph.	109	112
Consolidated Car Heating.	25	29
Hudson River Telephone.	56	60
Municipal Gas of Albany.	160	162
Municipal Gas Company 6s, 1908.	112	112½
Manhattan Oil Company of Lima.	49	50
New York Air Brake Company.	16	..
*Steinway R. R. 6s.	114	115
Union Electric Railway of Saratoga.	..	5
Union Elec. Rail. of Saratoga 6s, 1922.	115	118
Union Railway of New York.	102	104
Union Railway of New York 5s, 1904.	101¼	..
Westcott Express.	15	25
Westcott Express pf.	100	105
Albany City National Bank.	100	100
First National Bank.	155	160
Mechanics & Farmers' Bank.	410	..
Merchants' National Bank.	178	180
National Commercial Bank.	350	..
National Exchange Bank.	90	92
New York State Bank.	210	220
Park Bank.	125	130
Westchester Electric 5s.	101¼	102½
TROY SECURITIES.		
Citizens' Steamboat Company.	200	205
Troy City Railway.	75	80
*Troy City Railway 5s, 1942.	105	106⅝
Troy City Gas Company.	125	127
Troy City Gas Company deb. 6s.	110	112
Troy City Gas Company con. 5s.	107	110
Troy City Telephone & Telegraph Co.	110	..
Central National Bank.	118	120
Manufacturers' National Bank.	205	210
Manufacturers' Nat. Bank of Cohoes.	145	170
Mutual National Bank.	195	200
National State Bank.	195	200
National Bank of Cohoes.	135	140
National Bank of West Troy.	108	125
People's Bank of Lansingburg.	130	..
Troy City National Bank.	160	165
United National Bank.	100	105
Union National Bank.	200	..

*Interest. †Ex dividend 3 per cent.

WORTH WILL DICTATE.

He Will Name the Presiding Officer for Brooklyn Aldermen.

The Brooklyn Aldermen will hold their first meeting of the year to-day, and will probably elect a permanent presiding officer to succeed Joseph R. Clark. Mr. Clark is a candidate for re-election, but owing to his recent defeat at the Twenty-sixth Ward primary, he is sorely handicapped. Aldermen Oltrogge, Stewart, and Ruggles also are anxious to take the responsibility.

It has been generally understood that whoever is favored by County Clerk Jacob Worth, the Platt leader, will be successful. President Clark has trained with the Worth forces, but it is said he has the unhappy faculty of rubbing the Aldermanic fur the wrong way when the most subtle diplomacy is wanted.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call was easy, with rates at 1½@3 per cent., with the average of loans about 2 per cent.

Time money, 3½ per cent. for sixty to ninety days and 3½@4 per cent. for four to six months, 4 per cent. for seven to eight months. Commercial paper rates, 4 per cent. for indorsed bills receivable, 4½@5 per cent. for first-class single names, and 5½ per cent. for good single names.

The Bank of England gained £349,172 in bullion during the week. The percentage of reserve to liabilities, which the previous week was 48.39, became 44.29. The bank's minimum rate of discount was unchanged at 4 per cent. The Bank of France lost 13,611,000f. in gold and gained 5,814,000f. in silver.

Foreign exchange steady. Posted rates, $4.84 for sixty days and $4.87 for demand. Actual business was done on Saturday at $4.83½@$4.83¾ for sixty-day bills, $4.86½@$4.86½ for demand, $4.87 for cable transfers, and $4.82½ for commercial.

In Continental, francs quoted at 5.20 for long and 5.18¾ for short, reichsmarks at 94⅝@95⅛ and 95½@95⅝, and guilders at 40⅝ and 40⅝.

FINANCIAL. FINANCIAL.

TITLE GUARANTEE & TRUST CO.

146 Broadway, N. Y. 26 Court St., Brooklyn.
Branch Offices: {N. E. cor. 58th St. and 7th Ave., N. Y. / No. 159 West 125th St., New York.

CAPITAL - - - - - - - - - - $2,500,000.
SURPLUS and PROFITS, Dec. 31, 1896 - - 2,052,748.

The strongest and most successful title insurance company in the United States.
Absolute protection to owner and lender.
Why rely on any mere opinion? Why insure excepting with the best insurer?
The company's record is conclusive evidence that it has served the public well.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT, 1889-1896.

	Income from examination and guarantee of titles and from searches.	Surplus Accumulations.	Amount of mortgages sold to investors.
1889	$368,434	$350,111	$6,697,288
1890	480,925	441,292	12,919,591
1891	542,609	535,631	13,581,036
1892	621,605	701,084	18,265,318
1893	562,571	861,633	15,077,577
1894	567,052	1,032,069	15,738,842
1895	678,921	1,273,829	21,727,720
1896	640,621	2,052,748	21,622,127

TRUSTEES:

George G. Williams, Charles A. Peabody, Jr., John T. Martin, William H. Male, Benjamin D. Hicks, John W. Murray, John S. Kennedy, James D. Lynch, Julien T. Davies, Louis Windmuller, Emil Oelbermann, Samuel T. Freeman, Alexander E. Orr, John Jacob Astor, Martin Joost, Charles R. Henderson, Ellis D. Williams, Charles Matlack, Augustus D. Juilliard, William M. Ingraham, Charles S. Brown, Frederick Potter, John D. Hicks, Charles Richardson,

CLARENCE H. KELSEY, President,
FRANK BAILEY, Vice President. LOUIS V. BRIGHT, Secretary. EDWARD E. SPRAGUE, Solicitor.
JOHN W. SHEPARD, Asst. Sec'y. C. D. BURDICK, Asst. Sec'y.
STEPHEN P. NASH, Counsel.

Omaha & St. Louis Railway Company.
On and after January 2d, 1897, the Guaranty Trust Company of New York will pay $15 on each certificate issued by it for Omaha & St. Louis Railway first mortgage bonds deposited under the bondholders' agreement with W. Emlen Roosevelt, Cornelius B. Gold, and Francis Smith, Committee.
Dated December 30th, 1896.
GUARANTY TRUST COMPANY,
by
H. A. MURRAY,
Treasurer.

DIVIDENDS.

SOUTHERN RAILWAY COMPANY.
New York, December 4, 1896.
A dividend of ONE PER CENT. out of accumulated earnings has this day been declared on the preferred stock of this company, payable January 4, 1897, to stockholders of record at the close of business December 15, 1896.
The preferred stock transfer books will close at 3 P. M. on Tuesday, December 15, 1896, and will reopen at 10 A. M. on Tuesday, January 5, 1897.
JOSIAH F. HILL, Secretary.

23 Wall Street, New York, Dec. 4, 1896.
The above dividend of ONE PER CENT. will be payable on January 4, 1897, to holders of record at the close of business on December 15, 1896, on the books of the Voting Trustees for certificates of preferred stock of the Southern Railway Company.
The transfer books of the Voting Trustees' certificates for preferred stock will close at 3 P. M. on Tuesday, December 15, 1896, and will reopen at 10 A. M. on Tuesday, January 5, 1897.
J. P. MORGAN & CO.,
Agents for Voting Trustees.

New York Security and Trust Company,
No. 46 WALL ST., NEW YORK.
COUPONS PAYABLE JAN. 2, 1897.
Oregon Ry. & Nav. Co. 1st Mtge.
Utica, Clinton & Binghamton R. R. Co.
Globe Street

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

The following sales are set down for to-day at 111 Broadway:

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Emanuel Blumenstiel, referee, southwest corner of Liberty and Nassau Streets, 111 by 79.2 by west 99.77 by south 8 inches by west 9.2½ by north 88.8 to Liberty Street, fifteen-story brick stone and iron "syndicate" office building, with stores. Due on judgment, $111,377, subject to other mortgages for $2,000,000.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., receiver's sale, Cyrus C. Miller, receiver, 43 West Fifty-second Street, north side, about 420 feet east of Sixth Avenue, 17 by 100.5, all title of Mary V. Bissell, under will of A. Yale, deceased, four-story brownstone front dwelling.

By William Kennelly, foreclosure sale, James J. Grady, referee, 147 Sixteenth Street, north side, 60 feet west of Third Avenue, 20 by 92, leasehold, three-story brick dwelling. Due on judgment, $3,867.

By William Kennelly, partition sale, Elliot Sandford, referee, 442 Eighty-first Street, south side, 150.6 feet west of Avenue A, 25 by 102.2, four-story brick tenement. Subject to mortgage for $9,000.

By William Kennelly, foreclosure sale, Thomas McAdam, referee, One Hundred and Seventy-ninth Street, south side, 102 feet east of Burnside Avenue, 50 by 99.8. Due on judgment, $1,690.

By William Kennelly, foreclosure sale, J. P. Solomon, referee, 1,632 Amsterdam Avenue, west side, 24.11 feet south of One Hundred and Forty-first Street, 25 by 100, five-story brick tenement. Due on judgment, $19,156.

By Bryan L. Kennelly, foreclosure sale, Hugh R. Garden, referee, 114 to 122 One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Street, south side, 225 feet west of Lenox Avenue, 125 by 99.11, five five-story brick flats, with stores in 114 to 118. Due on judgment, $34,396; subject to first mortgage for $30,000.

CITY REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

Murray Hill Dwelling
FOR SALE.

With side windows; perfect light; 5 bath-rooms, several extra large; electric lights; foyer hall; equal to American basement house. We recommend the above as being one of the choice residences in this select location. The house has been entirely remodelled, and is to-day in the most finished condition.

GOLDING & WHITEHOUSE,
SOLE AGENTS,
9 PINE ST. AND 509 5TH AVE.

72D STREET, WEST.

3 MAGNIFICENT HOUSES FOR SALE. Nos. 233 and 235, American Basements. No. 241, High Stoop, Dining Room Extension. Values the highest; Prices Reasonable. CHARLES BUEK, Owner and Architect, 264 Columbus Avenue, corner 72d Street.

AUCTIONEER. AGENT.

Geo. R. Read,
REAL ESTATE,
9 PINE ST. AND 1 MADISON AV.
BROKER. APPRAISER.

HOFFMAN BROTHERS,
FIRST-CLASS INVESTMENT PROPERTY.
4 and 6 Warren St.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

SUPREME COURT FORECLOSURE SALE.

JOHN N. GOLDING, AUCTIONEER,

will sell at auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, New York City, at 12 o'clock noon,

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 6, 1897,

THE 2 CHOICE LOTS ON

11TH AV., WEST SIDE, BETWEEN

29TH and 30TH STS., being 49.4 feet from the corner of 30th St.

ADAM WIENER, Esq., Referee.

For map and full particular apply to Messrs. CARTER & LEDYARD, Pltffs. Att'ys, 54 Wall St., or Auctioneer, 9 Pine St. and 509 5th Av.

CITY HOUSES TO LET—FURNISHED.

FOR RENT—65 East 53d St., handsomely and newly furnished to May 1; all modern improvements; first-class neighborhood; immediate possession. Apply on the premises; references exchanged.

APARTMENTS TO LET—FURNISHED.

83D ST. AND BROADWAY.—Bachelor apartment, with washroom and bathroom adjoining; fully and handsomely furnished, paintings, &c.; $35 per month, with attendance; references exchanged. Address PRIVATE APARTMENT, Box 251 Times Up-town Office, 1,227 Broadway.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

ANDERSON, ANN.—The people of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to William Holcomb, Senior, William Holcomb, Junior, Edward Holcomb, Margaret McCool, John Rush, Elizabeth or Bessie Marks, Margaret Kane, Daniel Logue, Michael Logue, James Logue, Mary Ann McCool, wife of Michael McCool, John F. Lynch, the people of the State of New York, and also to all creditors generally of ANN ANDERSON, deceased, send greeting:

You and each of you are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear before our Surrogate of the City and County of New York, at the Surrogate's Court of said City and County, held at the County Court House in the City of New York, on the twenty-sixth day of January, 1897, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to show cause why a decree should not be made directing the distribution among the persons entitled thereto of the surplus moneys arising from the sale of the real estate of ANN ANDERSON, deceased, sold under the judgment of foreclosure and sale, entered on or about the 17th day of August, 1896, in the action in the Supreme Court, City and County of New York, in which John F. Lynch was plaintiff and Michael McCool and others were defendants, and such of you as are hereby cited, as are under the age of twenty-one years, are required to appear by your guardian, or if you have no one, by some one of your number to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof, we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the said City and County of New York to be [L. S.] hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of our said City and County, at the City of New York, the 17th day of December, in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-

J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN,
Clerk of the Surrogate's Court.

THEO. H. FRIEND, Attorney for Petitioner, 111 Broadway, N. Y. City.

SHIELDS, LEWIS N.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against LEWIS N. SHIELDS, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Boorsem, Hamilton, Beckett & Ransom, No. 100 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 29th day of January next.—Dated New-York, the 10th day of July, 1896. CAROLINE B. SHIELDS, Administratrix. BOORAEM, HAMILTON, BECKETT & RANSOM, Attorneys for Administratrix, 100 Broadway, N. Y. City. jy13-law6mM

THEALL, HORACE.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against HORACE THEALL, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at its place of transacting business, at No. 22 William Street, in the City of New York, on or before the first day of July next.—Dated New York, the twelfth day of December, 1896. THE FARMERS' LOAN AND TRUST COMPANY, Executor. TURNER, McCLURE & ROLSTON, Attorneys for Executor, 22 William Street, New York. d14-law6mM

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.
CESARE CONTI, Plaintiff, against MARCELLO H. BARILATI, doing business under the name of M. H. Barilati & Co., defendant. Trial desired in N. Y. County—Summons with notice.

To the above-named defendant: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorney within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service; and in case of your failure to appear, or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default, for the relief demanded in the complaint. —Dated New York, Dec. 22, 1896.

LOUIS STECKLER,
Plaintiff's Attorney.

Office and Post Office address: 273-277 Broadway, New York City.

To Marcello H. Barilati, defendant: The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication pursuant to an order of Hon. Roger A. Pryor, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the 26th day of December, 1896, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New York, at the County Court House, in the City of New York, in said City, on the 26th day of December, 1896.

LOUIS STECKLER,
Attorney for Plaintiff.
Post Office and Office address: No. 273-277 Broadway, N. Y. City. d23-law6wM

EXCURSIONS.

RAYMOND & WHITCOMB TOURS.

The annual series of tours to Florida will be resumed early in January and continued throughout the Winter and Spring. Nassau can also be included if desired, by the new and short route through land locked waters from Palm Beach. There is a choice of routes, including both rail and water. The tickets provide for first-class hotel accommodations at the principal resorts, with service of our agents, and give the passenger absolute freedom of movement, being good to return to New York until May 31, if desired.

FLORIDA AND NASSAU

Special vestibuled trains will leave New York frequently for

CALIFORNIA

Choice of routes and entire freedom of movement. Dining-cars are used, and the service is intended for those who wish to travel comfortably and leisurely.

Other tours to Europe, Mexico, Jamaica, Round the World, etc.

Railroad and steamship tickets to all parts of the world at lowest rates.

Send for circulars, mentioning the tour desired

RAYMOND & WHITCOMB,
31 East Fourteenth St., Lincoln Building, Union Square, New York.

Matchless in Every Feature.

CALIFORNIA.

Three tours to California and the Pacific Coast, under the personally conducted system of the

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

Four weeks to nine months on the Pacific Coast. Special Pullman Vestibule Trains will leave New York and Philadelphia Jan. 27, Feb. 24, and March 27, 1897. (Boston one day earlier.)

MAGNIFICENT WINTER OUTINGS

of the highest grade in every particular. Round-trip rates from New York, Philadelphia, and points east of Pittsburg: First tour, $310; second tour, $350; third tour, $210; From Boston: First tour, $315; second, $355; third, $220.

For itineraries and all information of California, Florida, and Washington tours, apply to Tourist Agent Pennsylvania Railroad, 1,196 Broadway, New York; 205 Washington St., Boston; 789 Broad St., Newark, N. J.; or Geo. W. Boyd, Ass't Gen'l Pass. Agent, Philadelphia.

LEGAL NOTICES.

NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT.—Trial desired in the City and County of New-York.—JOHN ASPINWALL and HELEN A. REDFIELD, trustees under the last will and testament of John Lloyd Aspinwall, deceased, for the benefit of Helen A. Redfield, plaintiffs, against Joseph Moses and Mary Moses, his wife; Isaac Rosenthal, Terence Brady, Russell Murray, Jacob Chaytowitz, and Sarah Chaytowitz, his wife; Fanny Shapiro, Joseph Fatowsky, and Rachel Fatowsky, his wife; Israel Fatowsky and Sarah Fatowsky, his wife; Nathan Rosenstein, Barnet Jakowsky, and Betty Barkowsky, his wife; Joe Chaytowitz and Lena Chaytowitz, his wife; Annie Zirn, Hanna Wolford, Mary Lhowe, and Joseph Lhowe, her husband; Lena Rages, Caroline Michel, and Isidore Michel, her husband; George A. Tallman, as receiver of the rents, issues, and profits of the premises herein described in the complaint, duly appointed by an order of this court dated the 21st day of October, 1896, made in an action now pending, entitled Russell Murray against Mary Lhowe and others, defendants.—Amended summons.

To the above-named defendants and each of them: You are hereby summoned to answer the amended complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiffs' attorney within twenty days after the service of this amended summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the amended complaint.—Dated September 25th, 1896.

EDWARD P. SCHELL,
Plaintiffs' Attorney.

Office and Post Office address, No. 56 Pine Street, New-York City.

To the defendants Joseph Moses and Mary Moses, his wife; Joseph Fatowsky and Rachel Fatowsky, his wife; Israel Fatowsky and Sarah Fatowsky, his wife; Nathan Rosenstein Barnet Barkowsky, and Betty Barkowsky, his wife; Joe Chaytowitz and Lena Chaytowitz, his wife; Annie Zirn, Hanna Wolford, Mary Lhowe, and Lena Rages: The foregoing amended summons is served upon you by publication, by pursuant to an order of the Hon. Abraham R. Lawrence, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, dated the 25th day of November, 1896, and filed with the amended complaint in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, in the County Court House in said City and County of New-York, on the 28th day of November, 1896.—Dated New-York, November 28th, 1896. Yours, &c.,

EDWARD P. SCHELL,
Plaintiffs' Attorney, 56 Pine Street, New-York City, New-York. n30-law6wM

SUPREME COURT, NEW YORK COUNTY.—DOMETILLE DENISON and ALFRED BECAR, as sole surviving trustees of the trusts created by the seventh clause of the will of Noel J. Becar, deceased, for Dometille Denison and her descendants, plaintiffs, against DOMETILLE DENISON and ALFRED BECAR, as sole surviving trustees of the trusts created by the eighth clause of the will of Noel J. Becar, deceased, for Adele Van Brunt and her descendants; Dometille Denison and Alfred Becar, as sole surviving trustees of the trusts created by the ninth clause of the will of Noel J. Becar, deceased, for Pauline Arnold and her descendants; Dometille Denison, individually; Josephine Kroger, Evelyn Nagnebin, William B. Denison, Adele Van Brunt, Louise Bull, Adele H. Bull, Charles M. Bull, Caroline H. Johnston, Marie P. Johnston, Margaret L. Johnston, Robert W. Johnston, Alfred A. Johnston, Theodora A. Johnston, Edward W. Cameron, Annie S. Arnold, sole surviving executrix of the last will and testament of William Arnold, deceased; William B. Gagnebin, defendants, Summons:

To the above-named defendants: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiffs' attorneys within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated December 22d, 1896.

LORD, DAY & LORD,
Plaintiffs' Attorneys.

Office and Post Office Address, 120 Broadway, New York, N. Y.

To the defendants, Caroline H. Johnston, Marie P. Johnston, Margaret L. Johnston, Robert W. Johnston, Alfred A. Johnston, and Theodora A. Johnston:

The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of the Hon. Roger A. Pryor, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the 22d day of December, 1896, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New York, at the County Court House, in the City of New York, in the State of New York, on the said 22d day of December, 1896.—Dated New York, December 28th, 1896.

LORD, DAY & LORD,
Plaintiffs' Attorneys,
No. 120 Broadway, New York City.
d28-law6wM.

SUPREME COURT, CITY AND COUNTY OF New York.—SOLOMON APPEL and GUSTAV BASCH, plaintiffs, against ISAAC MERZBACHER, Veit Merzbacher, Dorothee Oppenheimer, Seligmann Oppenheimer, individually and as administrator of the goods and chattels of Benedict H. Merzbacher, deceased; Alexander Litt, The New York Life Insurance Company of the City of New York, Charles L. Miller, Simon Schwartz, M. Davis, and Adolph Jacobs, defendants.

To the above-named defendants: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiffs' attorney within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service; and in case of your failure to appear, or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated, October 14th, 1896.

N. D. LAWTON,
Plaintiffs' Attorney,
Office and Post Office address, 40 Wall Street, New York City.

To the defendants, Veit Merzbacher and Dorothere Oppenheimer: The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of the Hon. Roger A. Pryor, Justice of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the eighteenth day of December, 1896, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New York, at the County Court House, in the City of New York, on the eighteenth day of December, 1896.

N. D. LAWTON,
Plaintiffs' Attorney.
d21-law6wM

SURROGATE NOTICES.

TERFRY, SILAS.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against SILAS TERFRY, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Foster & Thomson, No. 52 Wall Street, in the City of New-York, on or before the first day of May next.—Dated New-York, the 16th day of October, 1896. GEORGE T. HAY, Administrator. FOSTER & THOMSON, Attorneys for Administrator, 52 Wall Street, New-York City, N. Y. o19-law6mM

Cowperthwait's Reliable Carpets

REMNANTS. Attractive patterns. Bargain prices. Measure your room.
LONG CREDIT.
104 West 14th Street.

WINTER RESORTS.

WHY GO SOUTH?

There is within 58 miles of New York

An Ideal Winter Resort.

Finest Winter Hotel in the North.

The Lakewood Hotel, "Among the Pines."

Piazzas one-third of a mile in extent, inclosed in glass, and filled with tropical plants.

Music Daily in Sun Parlors.

SPECIAL RATES BY THE WEEK.

T. F. SILLECK, Lessee.
Lakewood, N. J.

Of Oriental Hotel, Manhattan Beach.

PERSONAL.

MISS MINOR—Palmistry and card reader. 50 cents. 2,194 3d Av.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

(Should be read daily by all interested, as changes may occur at any time.)

Foreign mails for the week ending Jan. 9, 1897, will close (promptly in all cases) at the General Post Office as follows:

TRANSATLANTIC MAILS.

TUESDAY.—At 7 AM for Europe, per steamship Aller*, via Southampton and Bremen; at 9 AM for Genoa, per steamship Columbia, (letters must be directed "per Columbia.")

WEDNESDAY.—At 7 AM (supplementary 9 AM) for Europe, per steamship St. Louis*, via Southampton; at 9 AM (supplementary 10:30 AM) for Europe, per steamship Britannic*, via Queenstown; at 10 AM for Belgium direct, per steamship Westernland, via Antwerp, (letters must be directed "per Westernland.")

SATURDAY.—At 6 AM for France, Switzerland, Italy, Spain, Portugal, Turkey, Egypt, and British India, per steamship La Normandie*, via Havre, (letters for other parts of Europe must be directed "per La Normandie"); at 7 AM for Europe, per steamship Aurania*, via Queenstown; at 8 AM for Genoa, per steamship Kaiser Wilhelm II.*, (letters must be directed "per Kaiser Wilhelm II."); at 8 AM for Netherlands direct, per steamship Obdam, via Rotterdam, (letters must be directed "per Obdam"); at 10 AM for Scotland direct, per steamship Furnessia, via Glasgow, (letters must be directed "per Furnessia"); at 11 AM for Norway direct, per steamship Island, (letters must be directed "per Island.")

*PRINTED MATTER, &c.—German steamers sailing on Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays take printed matter, &c., for Germany, and specially addressed printed matter, &c., for other parts of Europe. When no steamers on Wednesday take specially addressed printed matter, &c., for Europe. American, Cunard, and French Line steamers take printed matter, &c., for all countries for which they are advertised to carry mail.

After the closing of the supplementary transatlantic mails named above, additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German steamers, and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing of steamer.

MAILS FOR SOUTH AND CENTRAL AMERICA, WEST INDIES, &c.

MONDAY.—At 8 PM for Belize, Puerto Cortez, and Guatemala, per steamer from New Orleans; at 9 PM for Jamaica, per steamer from Boston.

TUESDAY.—At 2:30 AM for Port Antonio, per steamer from Baltimore; at 8 AM for Brazil and La Plata Countries, per steamship Coleridge, via Pernambuco, Bahia, and Rio Janeiro, (letters for North Brazil must be directed "per Coleridge"); at 10 AM (supplementary 10:30 AM) for Gonaives, Port au Prince, and Petit Goave, per steamship Andes, (letters for Belize, Puerto Cortez, and Guatamala must be directed "per Andes"); at 10 AM (supplementary 10:30 AM) for Aux-Cayes, Jacmel, and Santa Martha, per steamship Yumuri; at 3 PM for Costa Rica, per steamer from New Orleans.

WEDNESDAY.—At 11 AM (supplementary 11:30 AM) for Venezuela and Curacao, also Savanilla and Carthagena, via Curacao, per steamship Caracas; at 1 PM for Cuba, per steamship Yumuri, via Havana.

THURSDAY.—At 12:30 PM (supplementary 1 PM) for St. Thomas, St. Croix, Leeward and Windward Islands, Martinique, and Barbados, per steamship Fontabelle.

SATURDAY.—At 8 AM for Bermuda, per steamship Trinidad; at 10 AM (supplementary 10:30 AM) for Jamaica, Savanilla, and Carthagena, per steamship Athos, (letters for Costa Rica must be directed "per Athos"); at 10:30 AM for Campeachy, Chiapas, Tabasco, and Yucatan, per steamship Seguranca, (letters for other parts of Mexico and for Cuba must be directed "per Seguranca"); at 10:30 AM for Haiti, Cumana, and Campana, per steamship Prince Willem III., (letters for other parts of Venezuela, Curacao, Trinidad, British and Dutch Guiana must be directed "per Prince Willem III.")

SUNDAY.—At 5 AM for Progreso, per steamship Habana, (letters for other parts of Mexico must be directed "per Habana"); at 8:30 PM for St. Pierre-Miquelon, per steamer from Halifax.

Mails for Newfoundland, by rail to Halifax, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 8:30 PM. Mails for Miquelon, by rail to Boston, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 8:30 PM. Mails for Cuba close at this office daily at 7:00 AM, for forwarding by steamer sailing (Mondays and Thursdays) from Port Tampa, Fla. Mails for Mexico, overland, unless specially addressed for dispatch by steamer, close at this office daily at 7:00 AM. †Registered mail closes at 6 PM previous day.

TRANSPACIFIC MAILS.

Mails for China and Japan, per steamship Tacoma, (from Tacoma,) close here daily up to Jan. 9 at 6:30 PM. Mails for China, Japan, and Hawaii, per steamship Coptic, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to Jan. 10 at 6:30 PM. Mails for Hawaii, per steamship Australia, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to Jan. 20 at 6:30 PM. Mails for China and Japan, (specially addressed only,) per steamship Empress of Japan, (from Vancouver,) close here daily up to Jan. 25 at 6:30 PM. Mails for the Society Islands, per ship City of Papeiti, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to Jan. 25 at 6:30 PM. Mails for Australia, (except West Australia,) Hawaii and Fiji Islands, (specially addressed only,) per steamship Warrimoo, (from Vancouver,) close here daily after Jan. 31 and up to Feb. 1 at 6:30 PM.

Transpacific mails are forwarded to port of sailing daily, and the schedule of closing is arranged on the presumption of their uninterrupted overland transit. †Registered mail closes at 6:00 PM previous day.

CHARLES W. DAYTON, Postmaster.
Post Office, New York, N. Y., Dec. 31, 1896.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—SHIPPING.

Winter Cruises by the Hamburg-American Line

TO THE MEDITERRANEAN AND ORIENT

Twin-Screw Express Steamer FUERST BISMARCK will leave New York Jan. 26, 1897, for Madeira, Gibraltar, (Granada and Alhambra,) Algiers, Genoa, Nice, Malta, Alexandria, (Cairo and the Pyramids,) Jaffa, (Jerusalem,) Beyrouth, (Damascus,) Constantinople, Athens, Messina, Palermo, Naples, Genoa, New-York. Duration about ten weeks.

ALSO TO WEST INDIES and the Spanish Main by the Twin-Screw Express Steamer **COLUMBIA** will leave New York Feb. 11, 1897, for Port au Prince, (Haiti,) St. Domingo City, St. Thomas, Guadeloupe, Martinique, Barbados, Trinidad, La Guayra, (for Caracas,) Puerto Cabello, Venezuela, Kingston, (Jamaica,) Havana, Palm Beach, (Florida,) or Old Point Comfort, New-York. Duration about 4½ weeks. For further particulars apply to the

Hamburg-American Line, 37 Broadway, N. Y.

WEST INDIA TOURS.

The steamship **MADIANA**, 3,100 tons, is scheduled to sail from New York for **WINDWARD ISLANDS**, returning via **JAMAICA**, Jan. 19, Feb. 27. The established reputation of this steamer is unsurpassed. Other steamers Feb. 6, 17. For illustrated pamphlets giving itinerary and rates of passage apply to

A. E. OUTERBRIDGE & CO., 39 B'way.
THOS. COOK & SON, 261 and 1,228 B'way.

FRENCH LINE.

COMPAGNIE GENERALE TRANSATLANTIQUE.

DIRECT LINE TO HAVRE—PARIS, FRANCE.
LA NORMANDIE, Pelonche, Sat., Jan. 9, 9 A.M.
LA CHAMPAGNE, Poirot, Sat., Jan. 16, 10 A.M.
Rates of Passage, First Class, N. Y. to Paris, $80 & up, inc. Railway fare to Paris. Parlor car seat, & landing charges; 2d class to Paris, $54.75.
A. FORGET, Gen. Agent. No. 3 Bowling Green.

CUNARD LINE.

TO LIVERPOOL VIA QUEENSTOWN.

Aurania, Jan. 9, 10 AM		Campania, Jan. 20, 2 PM	
Lucania, Jan. 16, 2 PM		Umbria, Feb. 6, 8:30 AM	
Servia, Jan. 23, 9 AM		Aurania, Feb. 13, 1 PM	

From Pier 40, North River, foot Clarkson St.

For freight and passage apply at company's office, 4 Bowling Green.

VERNON H. BROWN & CO., General Agents.

CLYDE LINE.

CHARLESTON, S. C., the South and Southwest.
JACKSONVILLE and all Florida points.
From Pier 29 E. R., (foot of Roosevelt St.,) 3 P.M.
IROQUOIS, Chas. & Jack.....Tuesday, Jan. 5
COMANCHE, Chas. & Jack.....Friday, Jan. 8
ALGONQUIN, Chas. & Jack....Saturday, Jan. 9
SEMINOLE, Chas. & Jack.....Tuesday, Jan. 12
Steamers have first-class passenger accommodations. WM. P. CLYDE & CO., General Agents.
5 Bowling Green, New York.
Fla. Cent. & Pen. Fast F. & P. line, via Jacksonville.
Great So. Freight & Passenger line, via Charleston.
T. G. Eger, General Agent, 391 Broadway, N. Y.

OLD DOMINION LINE.
DAILY SERVICE.

For Old Point Comfort, Norfolk, Newport News, Petersburg, Portsmouth, Pinner's Point, Richmond, Virginia Beach, Va., and Washington, D. C., from Pier 26 N. R. Sailing every weekday, except Saturday, at 3 P. M. and Sat. at 4 P. M.
W. L. GUILLAUDEU, Vice Pres. and Traf. Mgr.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—SHIPPING.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD

SOUTHAMPTON, LONDON, BREMEN.
FAST EXPRESS STEAMERS.

Aller, Tu., Jan. 5, 10 AM		Trave, Tu., Feb. 2, 10AM	
Spree, Tu., Jan. 12, 10 AM		Aller, Tu., Feb. 9, 10 AM	
Lahn, Tu., Jan. 19, 10 AM		Havel, Tu., Feb. 16, 10AM	

OELRICHS & CO., 2 Bowling Green.
LOUIS H. MEYER, 45 S. 3d St., Phila., Penn.

GERMAN MEDITERRANEAN SERVICE.

†NORTH GERMAN LLOYD S. S. CO.	*HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE.

Express steamers from New York to Gibraltar, Algiers, Naples, and Genoa.

*Columbia, Jan. 5, 11 AM	†Ems, Jan. 23, 10 AM
†Kaiser, Jan. 9, 10 AM	†Fulda, Feb. 6, 10 AM
†Werra, Jan. 16, 10 AM	†Normannia, Fe. 13, 11 AM

FOR ALEXANDRIA, EGYPT.
Steamers of January 5th and 16th, and Feb. 13 will proceed to Alexandria.

North Ger. Lloyd S. S. Co., Oelrichs & Co., Gen. Agts., 2 Bowling G., N.Y. | Hamburg-American Line, 37 Broadway, N. Y.

HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE.
TWIN-SCREW EXPRESS

Line from New-York to Cherbourg, Paris; Southampton (London), & Hamburg
SPRING SEASON BEGINS MARCH 18, 1897.
HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE,
37 Broadway, New-York.

American Line.

NEW YORK—SOUTHAMPTON—(London—Paris.)
Sailing at 10 A. M.

ST. LOUIS.....Jan. 6		ST. LOUIS.....Jan. 27	
PARIS.....Jan. 13		PARIS.....Feb. 3	
NEW YORK.....Jan. 20		ST. PAUL.....Feb. 10	

WINTER CRUISE
To Bermuda, West Indies, Mexico.
By the American S. S. OHIO, from New York, Feb. 6, 1897, for Bermuda, St. Thomas, St. Kitts, Guadeloupe, Dominica, Martinique, St. Lucia, Barbados, Trinidad, La Guayra, (Caracas,) Curacoa, St. Domingo, Jamaica, Progreso, Vera Cruz, (Mexico,) Havana, Brunswick, Ga. Duration 45 days. Price of passage, $270 and upward. Send for illustrated pamphlet.

Red Star Line to Antwerp

Sailing Every Wednesday.

Westernland, Jan. 6, noon | BERLIN, Jan. 20, noon
Southwark, Jan. 13, 1 PM | Noordland, Jan. 27, noon

INTERNATIONAL NAVIGATION COMPANY,
Piers 14 & 15 North River. Office, 6 Bowling Green.

JAPAN-CHINA.

PACIFIC MAIL S. S. CO.
OCCIDENTAL AND ORIENTAL S. S. CO.
Between San Francisco, Shanghai, Yokohama, and Hong Kong.
Steamers leave San Francisco:

PERU, via Honolulu.....Jan. 7, 1 P. M.	
COPTIC, via Honolulu.....Jan. 16, 1 P. M.	
CITY OF RIO DE JANEIRO....Jan. 23, 1 P. M.	
GAELIC, via Honolulu.....Feb. 2, 1 P. M.	
CITY OF PEKING, via Honolulu.Feb. 13, 1 P. M.	

For freight, passage, and general information apply at 349 Broadway, or 1 Battery Place, Washington Building, and 287 Broadway.

WHITE STAR LINE.

Britannic, Jan. 6, Noon		Britannic, Feb. 3, Noon	
Majestic, Jan. 13, Noon		Majestic, Feb. 10, Noon	
Germanic, Jan. 20, Noon		Germanic, Feb. 17, Noon	
Teutonic, Jan. 26, Noon		Adriatic, Feb. 24, Noon	

No Cotton Carried by Passenger Steamers.
Pier 45 North River. Office, 29 Broadway, N. Y.
H. MAITLAND KERSEY, Agent.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—STEAMBOATS.

NEW-HAVEN.—Fare, $1. Excursion, $1.50. Fast steamers leave Pier 25 E. R., daily, (Sundays excepted,) 3 P. M. and 12 midnight, arriving in time for trains to Meriden, Hartford, Springfield, and points North.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—RAILROADS.

"AMERICA'S GREATEST RAILROAD."

NEW YORK CENTRAL & HUDSON RIVER R. R.

From Grand Central Station, 42d St.

8:30 A. M.—Except Sunday. Empire State Express. Fastest train in the world. Stops at Albany, Utica, Syracuse, and Rochester. Due at Buffalo 4:45 P. M.; Niagara Falls 5:55 P. M. This train is limited to its seating capacity.

9:30 A. M.—Daily. Fast Mail. For Poughkeepsie, Albany, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Chicago.

10:30 A. M.—Except Sunday. Day express. For all important New York State points.

1:00 P. M.—Daily. Southwestern Limited. For Cincinnati, Chicago, Indianapolis, and St. Louis. Stops at Poughkeepsie, Albany, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, and Buffalo.

1:00 P. M.—Daily. Chicago Special. For Detroit, Cleveland, Toledo, and Chicago. Stops at Poughkeepsie, Albany, Schenectady, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, and Buffalo.

3:30 P. M.—Except Sunday. West Point, Poughkeepsie, Albany, Troy.

4:30 P. M.—Daily. North Shore Limited. Due Detroit at 8:20 A. M.; Chicago 4:30 P. M. Stops at Albany, Utica, and Syracuse.

6:00 P. M.—Daily. For Albany, Troy, Utica, Adirondack Mountains, Montreal, Syracuse, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Cleveland, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, Cincinnati, St. Louis.

6:25 P. M.—Daily. For Albany, Troy, Burlington, Plattsburgh, Montreal, and Ottawa.

7:30 P. M.—Daily. For Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Cleveland, Indianapolis, St. Louis, Chicago. Stops at Poughkeepsie, Albany, and Utica.

9:00 P. M.—Daily. Carries sleeping-car passengers only, for points on Fall Brook Railway, via Lyons, and for Rochester.

9:15 P. M.—Daily. For Syracuse, Oswego, Watertown, Ogdensburg, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Cleveland, Toledo, Chicago, except Saturday for Cape Vincent and the Auburn Road.

12:10 NIGHT.—Theatre train for Chicago and principal points on New York Central every night except Sunday night. Sunday night Chicago sleepers leave on 9:15 train.

9:06 A. M. and 3:35 P. M.—Daily, except Sunday, to Pittsfield, via Harlem Division.

9:15 A. M.—Sunday only, to Pittsfield and the Berkshire Hills, via Harlem Division.

"ALL NIGHT" TRAINS FOR YONKERS.

"All night" trains run between 155th St. and points on the Putnam Division as far as Yonkers, in connection with the elevated road. Only line running "all night" trains out of New York.

Wagner Palace Cars on all through trains.

Trains illuminated with Pintsch Light.

Tickets and Wagner offices at Grand Central Station, 113, 261, 413 Broadway, 31 East 14th St., 942 Broadway, 235 Columbus Av., 61 West 125th St., and 138th St. Station New York; 338, 726 Fulton St., and 106 Broadway, E. D., Brooklyn.

Baggage checked from hotel or residence by the Westcott Express Company.

JOHN M. TOUCEY, General Manager. GEORGE H. DANIELS, General Passenger Agent.

WEST SHORE R.R.

Trains leave W. 42d St. Station, N. Y., as follows, and 15 m. earlier from foot Franklin St.:

3:30 A. M. Daily. Local to Buffalo.

9:15 A. M. Daily for Albany, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Toledo, Cleveland, Chicago.

11:35 A. M. Daily, except Sunday, to Catskill Mountains, New Paltz, Lakes Mohonk and Minnewaska, Albany, Utica, Saratoga, Caldwell, Lake George. Parlor car to Albany.

6:00 P. M. Daily for Albany, Montreal, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Toronto, Detroit, Cleveland, Chicago, and St. Louis.

7:45 P. M. Daily, except Sunday, for Syracuse, Rochester, and Buffalo.

8:15 P. M. Daily for Albany, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Toronto, Detroit, Cleveland, Chicago, and St. Louis.

Time tables at principal hotels and offices.

C. E. LAMBERT, General Passenger Agent.
5 Vanderbilt Av., New York.

LEHIGH VALLEY R. R.

Stations foot of Cortlandt and Desbrosses Sts.

6:40 A. M. daily (Sunday 7:00 A. M.) for MAUCH CHUNK and intermediate points.

8:15 A. M. daily for WILKESBARRE, SCRANTON (week days,) ITHACA, GENEVA, ROCHESTER, BUFFALO, NIAGARA FALLS, and the West, and principal local points; Dining Car and Chair Car to Buffalo.

12:40 P. M. daily, except Sunday, for MAUCH CHUNK and intermediate points.

12:00 noon daily, except Sunday, **"BLACK DIAMOND EXPRESS,"** arrives Buffalo 9:55 P. M. Pullman Vestibule Day Coaches and Parlor Cars. Dining Car Service. Meals a la carte. Connects at Buffalo with through sleepers to Detroit and Chicago.

12:40 P. M. daily, except Sunday, for Mauch Chunk and intermediate points.

1:40 P. M. daily, except Sunday, for Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Scranton, and principal intermediate stations. Connects for all points in the coal regions. Chair Car to Wilkesbarre.

4:10 P. M. daily, except Sunday, for Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Scranton, and principal intermediate stations. Connects for all points in coal regions. Pullman Buffet Parlor Car to Wilkesbarre.

5:15 P. M. daily for EASTON and intermediate stations.

6:10 P. M. daily, except Sunday, express for Slatington and principal interm

FLINT'S FINE FURNITURE

THE SPIRIT OF ECONOMY LET LOOSE.

This week is "big with fate" for every lover of furniture beauty and quaintness—such great reductions have we made in the left-overs of our holiday collection. But what are the "left-overs"?

Charming reproductions of historic pieces—Oriental seats, stands, lamps—elaborately beautiful, as only Eastern artists can make them; quaint little modern oddities.

Some early—such an opportunity will not last long.

"BUY OF THE MAKER"

GEO. C. FLINT CO.

43, 45 AND 47 WEST 23d ST.
NEAR BROADWAY.
FACTORY: 154 AND 156 WEST 19th STREET

MOODY'S NEW YEAR SERMON

THE JANUARY MEETINGS BEGUN IN CARNEGIE HALL.

The Evangelist Said Excuses Began with Adam and Are Devil's Cradles—Conversion of Prisoners —Visit of Evangelist Myer.

The first of the Sunday evangelistic meetings which are to be continued until the end of this month in Carnegie Hall took place yesterday afternoon at 3 o'clock. Mr. Moody preached his New Year's sermon to an audience that occupied the entire hall. The Rev. Drs. Theodore L. Cuyler and A. C. Dixon of Brooklyn were among those who sat on the platform.

A service of song was given, under the direction of Ira D. Sankey and J. H. Burke, by choir and congregation before the delivery of the sermon. Mr. Sankey sang as solos, "Looking This Way" and "Pray, Brethren, Pray." Other hymns sung were: "He Shall Reign from Sea to Sea," "Jesus, Lover of My Soul," "Come, Ye Disconsolate," and "Saved by Grace." Prayer was made by Evangelist S. Hartwell Pratt and the Rev. A. C. Dixon.

Mr. Moody made the announcement that the collections taken in the hall during November and December amounted to $2,604.87, and after paying the expenses of advertising, rent, printing, &c., there was a surplus of $722.26, which will be devoted to prison work. He thanked the people for their contributions.

"I am getting letters from men that have been converted all over the country through the books that have been put in the hands of the prisoners," he said. "One prisoner, a woman, after reading a little, threw her book away. Then she went across the room after it, and picked it up again and burned it in a stove. But she was brought into such powerful conviction from this that she was converted the next week. So they can burn all they want. It is results we are looking for."

Mr. Moody asked that prayers be offered for the success of the meetings in Boston during the week. Dr. Dixon then came forward and stated that there would be meetings every day this week at noon in Cooper Union. Mr. Sankey will sing at them.

A Visit from Evangelist Myer.

"Thirty days from now," said Mr. Moody, "the Rev. Mr. Myer will arrive in this city from England and spend ten days here. He will hold a series of prayer and conference meetings for the deepening of spiritual life. I want to have you attend all of them if you can." Mr. Moody explained that these conferences originated in the Keswick district of the North of England, and were annually attended by 3,000 to 4,000 ministers.

"They have had," said he, "a marvelous influence on the churches of Great Britain. The line between the Church and the world is almost obliterated, and we want it drawn so that we know those who are on God's side. Some of you won't like Mr. Myer. He is going to go for you. He is not coming to praise New York."

He then read Luke, xiv., 7-11, the parable of the invitation to the feast, in which these words occur: "Whosoever exalteth himself shall be abased, and he that humbleth himself shall be exalted." He said that God gives us all an invitation to a New Year's feast, and He wishes us to come. The preacher then spoke of the excuses which were made by those who did not want to accept God's invitation. One man said he had bought ground and had to go and see it. Another said he had to see his oxen. One thing had just got married, and he could not go.

Excuses Started by Adam.

"Go back to Adam," said Mr. Moody. "His excuse was: 'It was this woman.' I think he is a mighty mean man who hides behind his wife. That was the first excuse, and I don't think they have been any better for 6,000 years after.

"I would like to hear any one present," continued the evangelist, "give a better excuse than those men gave for not becoming a Christian. I hear a great deal about nineteenth century progress. One man has been going around the country, telling how the skulls of men have been growing, but with men's boasted knowledge, I will challenge a better reason to be given for not becoming a Christian than those men give.

"These excuses," he continued, "are devil's cradles, in which to rock souls to sleep."

Good Ministers To-day.

One popular excuse is that the churches are not right, the ministers are not right. We have as good ministers to-day as the world has ever seen. We have ministers who to-day are as willing to deny themselves as they ever were in the past. I want to say emphatically that the sun doesn't shine on a better institution than the Church. Let no man stand at the bar of God and say he was kept out of the Church because the Church was not all it ought to be. If it is not, take your share of the fault. Go inside of it and make it better and purer. It is the dearest thing to the heart of the Son of God to-day.

"Another excuse is about the Bible. When the old infidel was dying, he put his hand on the book and said: 'The only thing against this book is a bad life.' The adulterer doesn't want it, the blasphemer doesn't want it, the defaulter doesn't want it. Beliveth himself shall be exalted." He said that God gives us all an invitation to a New Year's feast, and He wishes us to come. The preacher then spoke of the excuses which were made by those who did not want to accept God's invitation. One man said he had bought ground and had to go and see it. Another said he had to see his oxen. One thing had just got married, and he could not go.

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